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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

French Assembly.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

The Washington Treaty.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, August 12.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Rivet, of the left Centre, moved that the title of President of the Republic be conferred upon Thiers; that all powers which he has heretofore exercised as Chief Executive be prolonged to a period of three years; that he be moreover, entrusted with the promulgation and execution of laws; that he be authorized to receive Ambassadors; that his official residence be at the place where the Assembly may sit; that he be lodged at the expense of the Republic, his remuneration to be fixed at a later date; that he shall have the right to appoint members of the Council, Ministers, diplomatic agents, military and naval commanders; that the Ministers appointed by him shall be responsible for their acts to the Assembly.

M. Adnet, of the extreme right, made a counter-motion, expressing confidence in Thiers and his present powers.

Thiers, who was present, asked a vote of urgency to both proposals. Amidst great excitement they were declared urgent.

CITY LOAN.

PARIS, August 12.—The City Council has voted to raise a loan of three hundred and fifty million francs, to be used in the rebuilding and repairing of edifices destroyed or injured during the reign of the Commune.

THIERS' TERM OF OFFICE.

The opposition to the prolongation of Thiers' term is said to be growing rapidly, both in the Assembly and among the people.

COMMUNIST TRIALS.

The court martial holds exciting sessions daily, and the trial of leading Communists is progressing as rapidly as possible.

ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

Fires, set by the insurgents, continue to rage in the forests of Algeria.

PRESS OPINION.

PARIS, August 13.—The press generally contend that the vote in the Assembly yesterday is a success for the advocates of the prolongation of Thiers' power, as the Right was desirous of postponing the question indefinitely.

DESERTERS SENTENCED.

The court martial at Rouen has passed sentence of death on two soldiers who deserted to the ranks of the Commune.

ENGLAND.

YACHTING.

LONDON, August 12.—Commodore Ashbury has, in consequence of his victory over the Egers, reconsidered his determination not to send the yacht Levonia to America, and she will sail shortly for New York in place of the Cambria.

THE STOWMARKET EXPLOSION.

The gun cotton explosion in Stowmarket was terribly disastrous of life and limb. Twelve persons were instantly killed or fatally injured, and forty others were severely or slightly wounded. Intense excitement has been occasioned by the disaster, and it is increased by the fear which prevails of a further explosion.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Cuba touched at Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool; the steamship Malta, of Liverpool, also touched at Queenstown.

AMERICAM FRIGATE ASHORE.

LONDON, August 12.—It was the American steam frigate Guerriere which was ashore recently off Leghorn. The British iron clad Warrior has not been ashore. The Guerriere was towed to Spezzia for repairs.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

A dispatch from Stowmarket says eighteen deaths are known to have occurred from the explosion in that town and nine persons are missing, supposed to have perished. Fifty-seven are injured more or less seriously.

SCIENCE REWARDED.

It is said that Alfred Russel Wallace, the eminent traveler and mythologist, is to be credited Baronet.

UNITED STATES LOAN.

The *Times'* money article to-day states that the amount of the funded United States loan will be offered to the public next week by Messrs. Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co.

REGATTA.

The regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron came off yesterday. Among the yachts which started was Ashbury's Livonia. The race was won by the Gertonde, which took the Ryde cup. The Garrion was the second, taking the money prize, and the Livonia the sixth. After the race the Livonia went into the dock for alterations.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The report of the appointment of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn as English arbitrator under the Washington Treaty is confirmed. The Lord Chancellor will present the case of Great Britain, assisted by Lord Tenterden. Professors Montague and Barnard, and Sir Roundel Palmer will act as counsel for Great Britain before the board.

THE NEW LOAN.

LONDON, August 12.—The mission of the United States Treasury agents to Frankfort, fulfilled the whole amount remaining of the new loans. One hundred and thirty million have been placed on terms fixed by the government.

RETURNED.

Bismarck returns to Berlin from Varzin to-day. He goes to Gastein to be present at the meeting between the two Emperors.

MORE RIOTING.

At Londonderry to-day, a collision took place between the Orangemen and military. Johnston, member of Parliament, and others, were severely injured by being tweed Orangemen and Catholics took place. The combatants were dispersed by the police. Great excitement prevails.

GRAND VIZIER'S DEATH CONTRADICTED.

A dispatch from Constanstinople contradicts the rumor of the death of Grand Vizier which prevailed last week.

IMPROBABLE RUMOR.

LONDON, August 13.—An improbable rumor is afloat to-night that Victor Emanuel has offered to restore the quirinal to the Pope and enter into a league with France and Spain to secure the perfect independence of the Holy Father.

MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, August 13.—The meeting in Hyde Park to-day to protest against the suppression of the Phoenix Park, meeting in Dublin, Sunday last was an immense affair. Twenty thousand people attended and speeches were made from six different stands. Communist and American flags and banners with Irish harp and suitable mottoes we displayed. Among the speakers were Messrs. Brad laugh, Odger and other well known radicals. The crowd was of a better class than usually assemble on such occasions. It was very quiet and orderly, and made few demonstrations of sympathy with the speakers.

MINERS ARRIVED.

Miners have arrived from Staffordshire, to take the place of the strikers in the coal mines in South Wales. Trouble is apprehended, and as a precautionary measure the volunteers, many of whom are miners, have been ordered to deposit their arms with the authorities.

CONTRADICTION.

There has been no rioting at Londonderry. A few fights took place between individuals yesterday, but there was no general disturbance. The entire police force was under arms all day, and still remains so.

IRELAND.

RIOT IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, August 12.—At Londonderry to-day the Orangemen had a terrible collision with the police and military authorities, in consequence of the attempt to celebrate by a procession through the streets the anniversary of the siege of that city in 1689. The processionists came out to the number of several hundred, but the police quickly dispersed them. Great crowds soon gathered. The police were attacked, and the military had to be called out to quell the disturbance. There were a number of persons wounded seriously. The police made many arrests.

ITALY.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

ROME, August 13.—An Encyclical letter has been issued by the Pope, urging the faithful to offer prayers for the freedom of the Holy See and the triumph and tranquility of the Church.

PROPERTY APPROPRIATED.

The *Official Gazette* publishes decrees appropriating for public use two convents and three plots of ground in Rome belonging to religious bodies.

OPPOSITION.

Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, is opposed to a fresh issue of rentes.

MEXICO.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 6.—The opposition, Ginisg Lerdo, has 2,227 electors, and Riaze 3,094. The *Diaso Official* says Juarez has 3,023.

BORDER OUTRAGES.

Palacias, commanding at Matamoras, and Combinas, commanding at Rio Grande, are quarreling over the depredations committed on the American side. A collision is feared, and preparations are making for it. Troops have been sent to Baseo to put a stop to the outrages there.

SPAIN.

BRAZILIAN NEWS.

LISBON, August 13.—A steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived last night. In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies a bill for the emancipation of slaves had passed on its second reading.

The Superintendent of the San Paulo Railway has been acquitted of the charges of negligence.

GERMANY.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

BERLIN, August 4.—The Imperial Government, as well as the local authorities, have adopted most stringent measures for the prevention of the cholera. Twenty-three persons were attacked with the disease at Koenigsburg yesterday, thirteen of whom are already dead. No cases of cholera have yet appeared in the southern part of Russia.

SWITZERLAND.

APPOINTMENT RESERVED.

BERNE, August 12.—The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to reserve the appointment of arbitrator on the part of Switzerland upon the Alabama claims until after those of England and Italy are selected.

CHICAGO.

Fatally Injured.

CHICAGO, August 12.—A young man named Philo fell from the fourth story of the new Bigelow House this afternoon and was fatally injured.

TROUBLE AMONG ISRAELITES.

Rev. Skan Hurzman, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue, from some cause failed to comply with the regulations of the Synagogue, requiring all the Israelites, to fast strictly one day during this week. He broke his fast, it is claimed, by eating ice cream, and his congregation are determined to remove him. This forenoon he proceeded to officiate as usual, and found another Rabbi occupying his desk. An affray ensued, during which the leading officers of the church seized Rabbi Hurzman, divested him of his sacerdotal robes, conducted him unceremoniously to the synagogue door, and told him to leave in peremptory language, threatening, if he returned, to kick him into the street. Mr. Hurzman repaired to the police headquarters and made a complaint of the outrage, but was informed by a police officer that he could do nothing. Mr. Hurzman has occupied his position about three months, and he intends to prosecute for one year's salary and for an assault.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

At Seneca, Crawford county, Wis., on the night of the 6th inst., two little daughters of the late George D. Clarke were killed by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, with which a brother was engaged in kindling a fire.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

At Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, on Monday, a young man named Pedlow, while in his room engaged in prayer during a thunder storm, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

SUICIDE.

At Wausion, Wisconsin, on the night of the 7th, Miss Anna Jaelasen arose from her bed, went into an outhouse and hung herself.

ST. LOUIS.

The Late Express Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, August 12—D. W. Sauter, United States Express delivery messenger, whose wagon was robbed here recently, and who is under arrest for being implicated in the robbery, confesses that he was concerned in it. He tells two or three different stories about being approached, some months ago, by a man whose name he conceals, and urged to assist in robbing the company. This he resisted, but the man's appeals were so persistent and continual that he finally yielded under an influence he could not withstand, and entered into the robbery. J. Scanlon and Thos. Grady, who are also under arrest, robbed the wagon. Kendall, the driver, knew nothing of the affair. The party who planned the robbery, and who is supposed to have the money, is known to the police, but for reasons deemed sufficient by them they have not been arrested him, although he is known to be in the city.

AN OLD VILLAIN CAGED.

A man named Samuel Baxter, living in Cherokee county, Kansas, was convicted last week and sentenced to twenty-one years to the Penitentiary, for committing a rape on his daughter, fourteen years old, and repeatedly afterward forcibly outraging her. He is fifty-two years old, and has been married twice and has a family of children, all of whom, it is alleged, he has attempted to use the same way.

CINCINNATI.

Killed by Lightning.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—A daughter of Henry Rieman, Oxford, Ohio, was killed by lightning on Friday morning, while standing at her father's door.

CHANGE OF GAUGE.

The change of the gauge of the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Railway from five to four feet eight and a half inches commenced this morning at daylight, and was successfully completed, the largest section in six hours and fifty minutes and the shortest in three hours. The entire distance, one hundred and seventy four miles, embracing both the Louisville and Cincinnati short line and the road from Louisville Junction to Lexington, had eight hundred and six hands employed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Nine eastward bound cars on the Continental fast freight were precipitated down an embankment by a broken wheel, yesterday morning, between here and Chillicothe, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway, loaded with grain, flour and broom corn. The greater part of it will be saved. Some of the cars are badly wrecked.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

The members of the Tennessee Press Association have postponed their departure for the East till to-morrow evening.

QUINCY, ILL.

Suicide.

QUINCY, ILL., August 13—Wm. L. Houston, a promising youth twenty-six years of age, from Plymouth, N. H., committed suicide last evening. It is supposed that disappointed affections were the cause. There seems to be no other way of accounting for the rash act. Mr. Houston has been acting secretary to General L. Rutherford for the past nine months, and was highly respected.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Internal Revenue.

The Crop Prospect.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed James Berney and Claudius Grant, of Michigan, Commissioners for their State at the Centennial Celebration of American Independence at Philadelphia; Postmasters J. W. Lewis, Barnesville, Ohio; Lemuel Saviers, Tecumseh, Mich.; William W. Presbury, of California, who for the past two years has been employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, has received the appointment of the journal and minute clerk to the Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the death of John C. Burch.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day received the following letter from the Secretary of War:

Sir:—In connection with the War Department letter of the 16th of June, stating that copies of your communication and enclosures relative to certain Santee, Yankton, and other Sioux Indians, had been referred to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakotah, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information and consideration, extracts from the reports of the Commanding General of the Department of Dakotah, and other officers having knowledge of the Indians, and a copy of the endorsement expressing the views of the General of the army on the subject. From these reports it will be seen the desirability of maintaining friendly relations with the Indians now in Montana, at least until spring opens, when the Government will be in a much better condition for repelling hostile demonstrations made by them. As a matter of expediency as well as kindness to the Indians themselves, I would suggest that while peaceable they be supplied with rations the same as the Sioux Inians at that agency who are friendly to whites, and thus give them an opportunity for improvement.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. BELKNAP, Sec'y.

The enclosures consist of extracts from the reports of Major Lewis, of the Seventh Infantry, General Hancock, General Sheridan and General Sherman. Major Lewis reports the presence of a considerable band of Santee, Yankton and other Sioux in Montana, attracted there by large herds of buffalo in that region and recommends the policy of keeping them quiet by feeding them at the Milk river agency. He also gives it as the opinion of the settlers at Benton that the Blackfeet, Piegans and Bloods will go into the British possessions and remain there from fear of the Sioux. Major General Hancock, in forwarding the report, concurs with the report, and adds that if these Indians are fed and allowed to remain where they are until they commit some overt act of hostility, either against hostile or friendly Indians under our protection, I believe the matter would be judiciously disposed of. In this event the Grosventres and Assiniboes should be satisfied or compensated for this occupation of territory which has been recognized by their own, I believe, easily and readily be done, and the Sioux should be notified of the condition on which they are permitted temporarily or permanently to remain. The feeding of the Indians I have no control over, and therefore cannot act in that direction. I believe eventually we shall have trouble in that section, which will make it necessary for us to settle the Indian question. We have not cavalry and other force enough in Montana or high up the Missouri to permit us to think of settling this question at the present time. I think the settlement of it should be deferred, if possible, until the Northern Pacific Railroad is well advanced westward. I think it would be wise to increase the force of cavalry in Montana as soon as practicable, in order to intimidate these people from committing acts of hostility as far as possible, and give no delay. We wish, before being forced to meet the question with arms, that this very delay to give the Indians wiser views and enable a final settlement to be made without a resort to any more force. In this precautionary measure I would also recommend that additional troops and cavalry be sent as soon as practicable to Fort Buford. If the Interior Department decides to feed these Indians when they come in, I should like to be advised, as it might influence action hereafter in certain contingencies Lieutenant General Sheridan says he has been of the opinion for two years that a difficulty with the Northern Sioux cannot be avoided, and that its taking place is but a matter of time, and as we are not prepared for it, and will not be until spring, concessions to the Indians should be made. The War Department, from lack of men, could not send troops to Buford as suggested by him, but he will send four companies of cavalry and three of infantry there in the spring. Buford, now has been for three or four years, in a stage of siege, and the last raid made there on July 23d or 24th, was doubtless by a party of these Indians.

Under date of August 7th, General Sherman submits the preceding communication to the Secretary of War with the following remarks: The arrangement and condition to meet the requirements of a war with the Sioux Indians in the inaccessible region about the Milk river agency. Our measures in that quarter are defensive and necessarily very weak." A gentleman connected with the Interior Department, and long familiar with Indian affairs, after reading the foregoing recommendations, remarked to-day that the suggestions of the various officers concerning what Indians reminded him of feeding rats in their fancied security until dogs enough could be found to catch and kill them.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1871.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The recent decision of Commissioner Pleasonton relieving bankers from the payment of tax on borrowed capital reached officially only one district, the Thirty-second New York. As soon as Douglas, the present Commissioner, is officially advised by the proper officer of the receipt of the communication, it will be recalled. As the case stands there is no change in the old decision, and tax on borrowd capital will be collected as heretofore. The names of W. O. Avery, chief of the appointment division of Internal Revenue, and General Averill are mentioned in connection with the supply of the vacancy in one of the deputy commissionerships caused by the promotion of Douglass.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen from Missouri northward since Saturday afternoon. It has risen on the gulf coast, but has now again fallen. The high barometer which was over the lake region has moved Eastward, and is now north of New England, except a small isolated area of New Jersey. The temperature has risen this afternoon to an extreme height from Nebraska to Kentucky and Tennessee. It has fallen in New England and Pennsylvania. Rain has fallen since yesterday on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, and so far as heard from in Minnesota. Clear and hazy weather has prevailed from Lake Michigan to the river and eastward to the Atlantic.

Probabilities—An area of low storms will probably be developed to-night and to-morrow from Tennessee and Arkansas, and northward to the lakes. Renewed rain will probably be experienced on Monday from Texas to Florida and to Virginia. A falling barometer with cloudy weather is probable for the Middle and Eastern States.

THE CROPS.

The next report of the Department of Agriculture will not be published until September. Returns recently received show the crops are in a better condition than was first reported in July, including corn and cotton. A letter from Arkansas says that although the average of cotton is not so large as last year, the crop will be equally as large, and so of the other States.

ON THE RAMPAGE.

Speech of Schurz.

RELIEVES HIMSELF OF BILE.

He Arraigns the President.

WILL GRANT SURVIVE?

CHICAGO, August 12.—Farwell Hall was filled to-night with a large audience, which listened with great interest to Senator Schurz, of Missouri, who had been invited to this city by a large number of the prominent Germans of this city, for the purpose of giving them his views on the great political topics of the day. Mr. Prussing, in introducing the speaker, remarked that if the Germans of this country thought themselves worthy of a representative ideal of a republic, they would be brought much nearer to us. Mr. Schurz spoke in the German language, and in the opening remarks gave the Germans the credit of sympathizing with him in his motives and position, and promised that he would give them his views without any reserve, as was his duty to do. Of those who exercised any control on public opinion, it was claimed a few restless orators were the cause of the confusion now existing among political parties, and yet no reforms can be successfully carried through without agitation. The present hour presents a new order of things, with new problems, new dangers and new duties, unprovided for in the old programmes of political parties. Our civil war, in sweeping away the doctrine of secession, abolished slavery, and breaking the slave holding power, had established the civil and political rights of all citizens, but had estranged the feelings between the citizens of different sections of the country, and rendered necessary a new system of taxation, reaching every material interest. The government of today has grown far beyond what it was once, and its officers in numbers, assumed the proportions of an army, who exercised a wide-spread influence in political concerns, while the power frequently wielded by money frequently tries and often succeeds in controlling executives, legislatures and courts of justice, and partisan organizations were used together individuals and political politicians. The speaker's rule in considering the important questions was to do so out side of all political connections, so as not to be biased by personal or party interest. The interest of the country demands that the questions growing out of the war, embodied in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, should be accepted by all political parties as equal civil and political rights. It is the only theory consistent with the maintenance of free labor. Prejudices of persons averse to the amendments will have to be overcome by patriotic men, firmly upholding the legitimate results of the war. Our Southern people must be gradually educated from the past and painful memories, as well as their peculiar desires and aspirations, their thoughts directed to those interests which we have in common. To this end nothing is more desirable nor necessary than the removal of political disabilities by a general amnesty, and the speaker considered the most of the most serious blunders of the Republican party that this amnesty was not granted long ago, and the arguments combatting the granting of such amnesty were sentimental ones. In a republic where the whole political organization of society is based upon universality of suffrage, political disabilities are antagonistic to Republicanism, and can at best exist only a very limited time. Missouri to-day, by the removal of disfranchisement, enjoys perfect repose and order, and general good feeling. Besides disfranchisement is used by one party to keep another party down; that is its object, and the result is that the most unscrupulous politicians, being under such circumstances the most useful, soon become very influential. The speaker said if he couldn't maintain the ascendancy of his party by honest means, then he would be willing to let it go through a purifying process however unpleasant it might be. The miseries and fierce convulsions in Missouri before the removal of political disabilities, and the peace and tranquility of that State since its removal, were portrayed in glowing language, and pointed out as the result of something higher in politics than the possession and distribution of public plunder. The two elements and difficulties in the South which must be viewed in connection with the amnesty question, the disunion spirit trying to keep down colored people, and the union men producing disorders, known as Ku-Klux outrages, and on the other hand the administration of unscrupulous politicians, known as carpet baggers, and those two evils can't be alone removed by penal legislation on the part of Congress. The main relief must come from the people themselves, as it is evident that neither the Democratic nor Republican party, as they are now in most of the Southern States, can afford it—for the Democratic party controlled by the reactionaries and violent element of Southern society, and the Republicans being under the lead of unscrupulous and rapacious men. If the good men connected with both parties would unite, they would possess numerical strength enough to bear down all opposition, and moral power enough to maintain order and a good government. But the removal of political disabilities by amnesty would bring about the result. In speaking of the power wielded by the Government, and to avert the evils arising therefrom, two things were essential, the speaker said,—that we conscientiously adhere to the principles of the Constitution in government, and that we elevate the standard of morality in political life. The opposition to the Ku-Klux bill in Congress was because the bill invested the Government with powers not warranted by the Constitution—powers more dangerous in effect than the abuses they were to correct. It was appointing a lion to protect sheep against the wolves. The lion would satisfy hunger, devour the wolves away, but was to protect the sheep from the lion. Our general government has the power to protect the rights and liberties of its citizens, but in doing so it ought not to go beyond certain lines of its authority prescribed in the Constitution. Senators voted against this act, not as if they had been willing to violate the lives and rights and liberties of those who need it in the South, but because the manner in which the protection is proposed is involving great damages to the rights and liberties of all, and we refused to grant such powers to the executive, not because the President now in office did not individually possess our confidence, but because we would not entrust to any man, were he ever so great and good, with such powers to rule over the American people. In periods of extreme public peril a temporary grant of such extraordinary powers may be a necessity, as the Romans appointed a dictator when the enemy was at their gates. In such periods the habit of using exceptional powers is easily acquired; but it is time at last that we should understand that the war is over, the habits of war must be dropped, and that a Constitutional Government must once more reign supreme. There is no safety for our free institutions but in this. It has been said that the Ku-Klux bill was brought forward in Congress not merely for the purpose of suppressing disorder and violence, but of enabling the Republican party to maintain or restore his ascendency, and especially the President to secure for himself the election at some of the Southern States by the machinery of that law. It is possible that some unscrupulous politicians have such object in view, but they, however, wanted and proposed a law much more sweeping than this; but it is my deliberate conviction, based on personal observation, that a majority of those who voted for the bill had no other object than to afford protection to persons in the South who seem to be helplessly exposed to persecution and outrage, and many of them voted for the bill with hesitation and regret. I don't want to justify their vote or excuse anybody, but to be just and honestly convinced than nothing has done more to keep alive the spirit from which the Ku-Klux outrages proceed than the acrimonious war that was waged on the reconstruction measures and the constitutional amendments, and that studious encouragement was given to the hope that all these things would be swept away again if only the Democratic party should come in power. I am furthermore convinced that a large majority of the Republican party in the North and South are in favor of a liberal, generous and strictly constitutional policy, and that the demagogues and schemers among the the leaders of that party would have been utterly impotent had not the lawless schemers of the South and blind reactionists everywhere most industriously furnished capital to work on.

Speaking of the San Domingo case, the speaker said the annexation of San Domingo would inevitably lead to the annexation of the American tropics down to the Isthmus of Darien. This would give us a population of Latin, Indian and Mexican mixture, which has notions in common with us, that would promise no prospect of successful assimilation with our political system. We would gain countries beautiful indeed, but countries whose possession would be a source of incalculable difficulties, military and government corruption and demoralization of every kind. Speaking of the orders given by the President to our naval squadron in the West Indies to protect Baez, the chief of the Republic of San Domingo, if Baez was interfered with, by any one Senator Schurz, said the power would involve the country in war. It is a power of tremendous responsibility. It can't be circumscribed to carefully, nor too conscientiously guarded against abuse. That this power was taken from the Executive and confided to the legislative branch of the government was one of the most important changes in the theories of a constitutional government. It was essentially a republican provision, for which we gratefully remember the fathers of our constitution. I have been severely censured and attacked for for my attitude in this affair. That can't touch me, but when a respectable Republican journal summons Mr Sumner and myself to compare our personal differences with the President for the sake of public interest, it deserved an answer. I don't understand this view of public affairs. I know of no personal differences that could influence my political attitude. My personal relations with the President were never other than friendly. I complain of nothing, and were it otherwise, I would certainly lose my self-respect if, on account of personal feeling, I was capable of attacking the policy of the President. But if the President were my dearest and most intimate friend, his friendship would not restrain me from opposing a violation of the Constitution.

I do view the great battles of politics as a comedy wherein we see fit to play at the parting in one act and at reconciliation in the next. To me this is a serious sacred task. I only know right and duty. I should have been but too happy if I could have contributed to the end that this administration should prove a blessing in every direction and I hoped much. I am fully conscious of the responsibility. I should never have spoken of it had I not deemed it my duty and were I not profoundly in earnest. It is my conviction—a conviction conscientiously formed—that this is a violation of the Constitution in its most important point, which the people can't willingly suffer to pass without encouraging undermining of their Constitutional rights, piece by piece, and the not dropping into the dangerous habit of submission to arbitrary freaks of personal government. I am not the man to change my convictions like a pair of gloves; but let it be proven to me that I am in the wrong and all differences are composed, but then I shall not cease to battle against sanctioning this precedent through Congress or the people with all the energy of my nature. Others may compromise with their consciences. I can't, and I shall not endorse a violation of the fundamental law by supporting the re-election of a President who perpetrated it. Vituperation and calumny may be heaped on me. I'm conscious of an ability to bear it with greatest indexible, and if I stand solitary and alone, I would not cease to sound the signal of danger, deeply convinced as I am that future events justify my warning.

The reversion of the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the legal tender act gave the speaker serious thoughts as to what was to become of the authority of our courts if the practice obtains of packing the highest tribunal of justice. Speaking of civil service reform, as I understand it has two objects: 1st, to give the country more efficient and honest officers, and thus induce a more regular and economical administration, and second, to abolish that system of demoralization and corruption which we call government patronage. I believe if we attain the second end, there will no difficulty about the first, the fountain of great abuses; and the worst consists in this, that the public interests are considered and treated as mere spirits of a victorious party to look at the disreput

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. E. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLANTINE, ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH, JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48f.

BONDS at Frankfort, 97⅛@97¼c.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112⅜.

FROM Spanish sources the report comes that the Cuban Generals Quesada and Figueredo have been executed at Santiago De Cuba.

THE editor of the *Chronicle* is informed that DAVID STANTON, not W. McCandless, is the Republican candidate for Auditor General of this State.

THE $200,000,000, five per cent. loan, which has all been taken, will reduce the annual interest of the government, one per cent. on that amount, or $2,000,000. Now for the four and a half per cent. loan.

DISRAELI complains that Gladstone "juggled" the House of Lords out of its privileges by the use of the Queen's warrant. More of the same kind of jugglery may be expected to overcome amazing stupidity.

GENERAL JOHN M. HARLAN, who has just made such a gallant fight in Kentucky, and who has for the first time, opened the eyes of Kentuckians, is named as a possible candidate for the Vice Presidency.

IT is alike creditable to the head and heart of the Marquis of Ripon, that he should rise in his place in the British House of Lords, and utter kind, complimentary words of our country. This appears to be the effect upon all intelligent Englishmen, who visit our land and study our institutions.

LEXINGTON, the old home of Henry Clay, gave the Republican candidate 650 majority, for the first time, which carried the county (Fayette) by some 245 majority. All hail, Lexington, redeemed! Paris, the home of Garret Davis, went Republican; so did Paducah, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Frankfort (the State Capital) Henderson, Shelbyville and Newport. We have got the towns; next year we will convert the country. Put Kentucky down for Gen. Grant in 1872.

THE action of the British House of Lords in rejecting the Ballot bill, is but another exemplification of its stupidity and lack of foresight, as well as its determination to force the Liberals to acts of revolution, before it will move a peg out of the old decayed grooves of the past. The English aristocracy and crown learned a lesson about the year 1776, which they appear to have forgotten. It may become necessary to teach them over again, that the *people* not the pampered nobility, are the power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself.

AN interesting feature of the great annual horse racing at Buffalo, New York, occurred a day or two ago. Vanderbilt, who is President of the New York Central road, entered his celebrated horse, "Myron Perry," against an equally celebrated trotter named "Hotspur." The latter animal somehow became through its owner, or chief backer, the representative of the rival Erie road, and the contest was therefore at once recognized as the old one of Central vs. Erie. Of course the excitement ran high, and betters grew more and more wild and extravagant in their deposits on their favorite. It is announced that fully $200,000 were risked on the result of this race. Fisk, (Erie) as usual, won, his horse "Hotspur," driven by Budd Doble, taking the three last heats. What a pity that this circumstance might not be taken as a final decision of all the quarrels of these two great rival railroads, so that hereafter they might be run in the interest of the public. A useful and economical lesson might be drawn from this accidental circumstance. Why not let a horse, instead of a bloody battle, or an expensive law suit, decide our disputes?

WHY doesn't the *Post* inform its readers that the government funding loan has all been taken? Is it afraid that they will chide it for its false representations a little while ago, when it pronounced the loan a failure? Is it annoyed that the credit of the government is so good, that the placing of the five per cent. loan is further proof of the confidence of the financial world in the present administration of our affairs? The *Post* not only said this loan was a failure, but the reason of its failure was that the people were disgusted with Boutwell's administration of the Treasury Department, and the finances of the country. So, by this same logic, now that the loan is proved not to be a failure, the people are not disgusted either with Boutwell, the administration, or with Republicanism. Come now, good neighbor, be candid, and tell your readers that you were mistaken, that the loan is *not* a failure, but a great success, that the world has *not* lost its confidence in our country, but on the contrary has shown the strongest belief in our ability and intention to meet all of our obligations, and freely takes our bonds for all we want to borrow.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The *Post* grows desperate in its attempt to create the impression in the public mind that dishonesty has been practiced by the very respectable and worthy gentlemen who as a Commission have charge of the erection of our elegant and substantial new City Hall. It deals altogether in loose generalities, failing to specifically assert in what manner and by whom the alleged frauds were committed. Now such a course is not right; nay, more, it is highly discreditable and dishonest. We believe it to be the duty of every conscientious journalist to expose wrong and the doers of wrong wherever found, and no matter who may be the sufferers. It is quite a different thing, however, to cry out against any public servant or servants without cause and fix to innocent names the suspicion of dishonesty. We do not desire to be forced into the position of defending the City Hall Commissioners for we believe they need no defense and if they did they are able and competent to take care of themselves. We feel that we can safely say that not one among them has wrung from the tax payers a single dollar unlawfully, but all have labored earnestly to perform their duties in such manner as to afford the fullest measure of satisfaction to the people who have entrusted them with the expenditure of their money. If we thought otherwise we would unhesitatingly say so and join the crusade now so blindly carried forward by our Wood street neighbor. Indeed, from a political stand-point, we would be more justifiable than even the *Post* in exposing any irregularities that might be discovered, as while the Commissioners are Republicans, *all the heavy contractors are uncompromising Democrats.*

The *Post* seems to forget the fact or ignores it altogether, that the Commissioners on the last meeting day of the City Councils of each year, present a detailed and itemized report of all expenditures for the closing twelve months, giving the number of each warrant drawn on the City Treasurer, to whom issued, and for what purpose. Such report was made and officially published in these columns on January 3d 1870, which showed the total cash paid out for ground and everything else up to that time to have been $239,872.60. On December 28th, 1871, we published the second official report for the intervening year, the expenditures having been $195,694.54, which included $9,333.66 interest on the two hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds issued, and $9,228.75 interest on the real estate purchase. Since then, up to Saturday last, there has been paid out on the cheques of the Commission, the sum of $97,308 00. Thus we are enabled to present a table of the cash thus far paid out by the Commission:

Real Estate	$100,000 00
Interest on same	9,228 75
Interest on bonds	9,333 66
Interest, temporary loans	454 41
Construction account	423,191 98
	$542,208 80

The Legislature has by special acts empowered the Commissioners, first to expend $300,000 in the construction of the building; a supplement allowed an additional $200,000 to be expended for such purpose. This legislative grant leaves a margin of $76,808.02 yet to be expended on the finishing of the hall. Altogether, when finished and furnished, the new City Hall will stand the city about $650,000 of cost. It is a noble structure, and will last through all ages. The Commissioners' books are open to all authorized agents to call and examine at any moment. Doubtless money has been made by the contractors, but all contracts were awarded to the lowest and best bidders, and the Commissioners were entirely disinterested parties. Now, as the *Post* has the figures, let it make the most of them, but let it not forget that all the heavy contractors are out-and-out Democrats.

SHALL WE HAVE A PARK?

From all appearances we are led to believe that the question will soon be determined whether Pittsburgh is to have a Park or not. At the last meeting of the city Councils, the Commissioners appointed to make inquiry in regard to an eligible location for, and the establishment of a Public Park reported that there is a tract of ground situated almost in the centre of the city which is admirably adapted for the purpose, an opinion in which all will coincide who will make a personal inspection of it. This tract, consisting of nearly five hundred acres, is situated in the Twenty-second ward between the forks of the Four Mile Run. A large portion of it can never be used as sites for buildings, nor for any other purpose than that of a pleasure ground. On its eastern and western borders it is isolated by deep ravines from the adjacent territory. It is almost in a primeval state, and presents a more varied surface than any other tract of land of the same size that we have anywhere seen. Here and there is a small plateau, then a steep declivity covered with magnificent forest trees, or a deep ravine, wild and almost awe-inspiring in its depth and ruggedness. It abounds with springs which will furnish an ample supply of water for numerous fountains, and the best quarries from which material may be procured for building bridges and making other improvements. Uneven in surface and peculiar in formation, its scenery combines the picturesque and romantic. It is at sufficient distance from the smoke and din of the business and manufacturing portion of the city, and is easy of access both by the Connellsville and Oakland Passenger Railway. The entrance to it is within three minutes walk of the station of the last mentioned thoroughfare.

In grandeur and sublimity, and beauty of natural situation the tract of which we speak far excels the Central Park of New York, the Fairmount of Philadelphia, or the Druid of Baltimore. In a word, it is susceptible of such improvement as will make it the pride of Pittsburgh, and a source of pleasure, health and recreation to her citizens.

We need not speak of the advantage of such a place of resort to a manufacturing and important city like ours, which is destined to become one of the greatest in this broad land, in which the rich and the poor could mingle promiscuously and enjoy recreation and rest from the follies and the toils of life. If established it would lead to the cultivation of taste and refinement, which are greatly needed. Its physical benefits resulting from healthy open air exercise, and the habits of cleanliness which it would induce, would be worth ten fold more than any reasonable cost which it would incur. Pittsburgh "furnishes forty-six per cent. of all the glass, sixty-eight per cent. of all the steel, and thirty-eight per cent. of all the iron manufactured in the United States." It is estimated that there are eight millions six hundred thousand acres of coal in the neighborhood of our city, in the mining of which more than twelve millions of dollars are invested. We mine each year more than one hundred millions of bushels, about one-third of which is consumed in our various works and private residences in and around the city. In 1850, we had only thirteen rolling mills. Now we have no less than thirty-two, in addition to nine steel and two copper mills. These facts are an index to what our city must yet become.

If we are to have a Park, now is the time to decide. Property must appreciate with the growing development of our immense resources, and in proportion as these are developed, our population must increase. The time is not far distant when there will scarcely be room to breathe within the limits of the old wards of the city. The question should be decided at once then, whether we are to have a Park or not. The longer the matter is delayed, the more expensive will it become, and if it is the purpose of the city to establish a place of public, healthful resort, where the hardy sons of toil and their families can enjoy, at a very trifling expense, the pure air of the hills and the refreshing fragrance of blooming flowers, and roll to their hearts' content on the verdant lawn, or amuse themselves around playing fountains, leaping cascades and miniature cataracts, now is the time we believe to take the incipient steps. The more our city extends her area of commerce and manufactures, the more will real estate appreciate in value, and it is hardly to be expected that any one of our rich landed proprietors will donate to our municipal corporation a tract of land sufficient in extent to accommodate the thousands that would weekly repair to a public park if it were established.

We have not the slightest intention of dictating to our people what they should do in the premises. The matter is entirely in their own hands. If the majority shall say, "We must have a Park," we will cheerfully bear our share of the burden, although editors of all others will have the least time to enjoy its great benefits. That such a luxury will cost a considerable sum of money even now, none will deny, but of all the outlays made by cities which have established parks none has been less complained of than that which affords the inhabitants a place of healthful and recreative resort. Indeed, we have heard of no complaints coming from any quarter in regard to expenditures made for purposes of this kind. We know that some gentlemen who were violently opposed to the improvement and decoration of the Commons in Allegheny City are so much pleased now with what has been done, that they are petitioning for additional improvements of the same kind within the limits of that corporation. They not only bear willingly the burdens that have already been imposed, but are ready to shoulder additional ones for more extended improvements of a similar kind, having been convinced of their salutary and beneficial character. And so it will be in this case. Many who may oppose the ornamentation of public grounds now, will, before the work has been completed, be the most enthusiastic in favor of its completion.

There may be other eligible locations between the tract we have referred to, and the eastern line of the city, but we think there is none that presents such diversified scenery, or is so well adapted for the purpose in every respect. There is none certainly so easy of access. Nor is there any that could be procured on more reasonable terms. There is not a comfortable or commodious building of any kind on the whole tract, and, if we are correctly informed, the rentage derived from it does not do much more than pay the taxes. We are sure it would not, if the land were assessed at less than the one-half of its imaginary value. And for such a purpose, the proprietor, although a non-resident of this country, would no doubt sell it at a very reasonable price, and thereby encircle his name with a halo of glory, and earn for himself the title of a philanthropist. In this event, we would suggest the park should be called by his name.

The Commissioners, to whom the matter has been entrusted, are among our most worthy and upright citizens. We are well convinced that they have nothing but the public benefit in view. They are in such circumstances as to be free from all selfish motives. Their advice and recommendation are entitled to the highest respect and consideration. If then, we are to have a park, let the matter be decided now. Never again will such a favorable opportunity present itself for securing one at such a moderate cost. Let the City Councils and the people decide for themselves. Their decision should be given at once, so that all agitation of the subject may cease. We will be perfectly satisfied with any conclusion to which they may come, but are fully convinced that a park would be a public benefit, in the establishment of which men of all classes and conditions would abundantly rejoice.

GOSSIP AND SCANDAL.

Verschiweigen sein zur aechten Zeit,
Ist besser als Beredsamkeit.

The apostle James, and other inspired writers, powerfully describe the evils and dangers resulting from a loose and unbridled tongue, and the difficulty there is in always keeping the "unruly member" within strictly legitimate bounds.

Not to repeat "unadvisedly with the lips" and to be silent under provocations and unjust censures, is the effect either of long and bitter experience in life, or of a high toned Christian character. If the tongue were always controlled, if bitter, unkind, resentful words could be repressed and only words "fitly spoken" were dropped around, what heart-burnings, jealousies, hatred, wrath, anger, malice, would cease from our midst!

Persons of refinement are very cautious in retailing slanderous reports of individuals, while the companionship of the uncultured, who, unaccustomed to the restraints of refined society, gossip about their neighbor's affairs, and retail every bad story they can hunt up, or fabricate, is certainly very irksome and annoying.

However every rule has its exception, and there are instances of persons in the upper walks of life, who delight in low men gossip, while on the other hand, there are instances of those in humble life, who, with but uncultivated minds, yet with instinctive delicacy, shrink from the silly habit of "small talk" and ill-natured gossip about other folks setting an example of "keeping the mouth as with a bridle" and of reticence and prudence in their walk and conversation which merits respect and imitation.

In Miss Muloch's "Mistress and maid" Elizabeth Hand the, new servant, is represented as coming unexpectedly into the sitting room, while the family were discussing private matters, and so deeply engaged in conversation that they did not observe her entrance. "Hush!" said Miss Leaf as Elizabeth, with the bright scarlet covering her cheeks, advanced into the room, her native honesty, getting the upper hand of her first resolution to run away.

"If you please missus," said Elizabeth "I didn't mean to—but I've heard."

"What have you heard—that is how much?"

"Just what Miss Hilary said. Don't be afeared, I shan't tell. I never chatter about the family. Mother told me not."

"You owe a great deal Elizabeth to your good mother—a poor washer woman."

"I am so glad you have come," said a lady to another, who had just moved into the adjoining house. "I do.dn't like the lady who lived here before you came Now, I'll clean my yard—take away the old dead trees and brush, and then you can see up street, *right into Mrs. Smith's door.*"

Nothing seems to interest some people, so much as the business and personalities of others. Often their own vineyards are ruinning riot, while with motes in their eyes, they are looking after the vineyards of others.

The direct and keen stroke which Emerson has aimed at the folly of excessive reading, may with equal force be applied to this subject. "How dare I read Washington's campaigns when I have not answered the letters of my own correspondents? Is not that a just objection to much of our reading? It is a pusillanimous desertion of our own work to gaze after our neighbors." It is getting quite common now, in much of the "Washington correspondence," to touch lightly on the important affairs of the nation, while lengthy, tedious details are given of distinguished people. Descriptions of dress, the color of the hair, the shape and size of the nose, the walk and trivial *on dits*. I remember once hearing Grace Greenwood say in a lecture that when she just began to write for newspapers, with other small gossip she described Henry Clay's coat and collar. Some time afterwards she met the statesman in Washington. Said Henry Clay to Grace Greenwood, "My dear young lady, my collar and coat (touching them with his hand) may be old fashioned, as you see. *They are home-spun!*" There is always more or less danger that criticisms on dress and manners will closely trench upon rudeness and vulgar freedom.

"But while it is mean and vulgar to talk the worst of others, what can be said of the slanderer?" said a lady to an afflicted friend who suffered from slander. "I intend to watch you." Ah, this is the point! —envy, jealousy, originate lies, and the envious and mean magnify and circulate them around. If the slanderer can find nothing in the present character and circumstances of his victim to attach, he will rake up the buried past, and reproduce, with colorings and additions of his own, all the faults and follies of the years agone. Men of high standing and influence often suffer thus from foul slander and false representation. The accusers, in bringing their victims before the sessions, presbyteries, synods and courts, say they wish to promote the public virtue. But the severity and injustice with which they hunt down and pursue their victim only implies that it is but the gratification of mean and jealous feelings. The Psalmist prayed, "Let me fall now into the hand of the Lord, for very great are His mercies; but let me not fall into the hand of man." God blots our sins from His book, and washes them all away in the atoning blood of Christ, when we repent and seek forgiveness—

"To err is human; to forgive, divine."

The good and upright mind wishes to raise an erring mortal to his own level, and treats him with christian courtesy and kindness. *He does not cast the first stone.* He would not pollute his lips in circulating low, slanderous reports of others. He remembers that the receiver or "partaker is as bad as the thief." When we all reflect what false stories have been told about ourselves, it ought to make us pitiful and charitable towards the injured and slandered. Let us look for the good and noble traits of character in friend or foe. It will be the "reflex act of the soul." Love covereth a multitude of sins. Do ye unto others even as you would have that they should do unto you, is the divine command of Him who never spoke an idle word. How a word warm from the heart enriches us. We surrender at discretion. How death-cold is literary genius before this fire of life. "A man hath joy by the answer of his mouth and a word spoken in *due* reason, how good *is it?*" How it reanimates the heavy soul, and gives it strength to meet the trials, cares, sorrows and disappointments incident to human life. Let every child of Jesus daily pray "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lipe." JANE.

Kentucky Election.

The Louisville *Commercial* forcibly and joyously says:

"THE DAY AFTER,

"Whatever may be the result of the election of yesterday, so far as men are concerned, it is indisputable that its effect upon the future of Kentucky will be felt and acknowledged long after the issues are forgotten. The Republican ticket may have been defeated by a large majority. Its opponents may enjoy, with bonfire and torchlight, with parade and glorification, the present and immediate fruits of victory. Yet, after all, the Republican party has gained a great and glorious triumph—one which will be felt when the names of the candidates of yesterday are lost among the host of triumphant or, defeated politicians of the past.

"We have said that in any event the Republicans of Kentucky may congratulate themselves on a moral victory. Why? Throughout the length and breadth of our State the people, whose interest is good government, have heard the issues of the hour freely and openly discussed. Men who have for years been accustomed to learn their political faith from the adherents of the Bourbon Democracy have at last learned that there are two sides to this as to every other story. Men who have for years accepted as unquestioned truths the wildest statements of local politicians, have been astonished to find that the most solemn assertions of partisans may with safety be taken with some grains of allowance.

"The right and the policy of free discussion of all public questions has been asserted and to a great extent admitted in Kentucky in the present canvass. This, we take it, is a victory for Republicanism.

"There are other and, we believe, good reasons why the election of yesterday is to the Republican party a great moral victory. For many years immigration has passed us by. A wall higher and more formidable than the Chinese Wall, has heretofore shut out and turned aside the tide of immigration that ever flows from the East, and Europe toward the West. A most monstrous breach has been made in that wall by the election of yesterday. It invites to our untilled lands the capital and strong hands of all Europe and our Eastern States. It says that the day of brute force and barbaric violence is passed; that Kentucky is open to conviction to all the new and grand ideas of modern civilization; that the day of coercion is past, and the day of discussion, free, open, and untrammeled, commenced.

"The old-time catchwords of the dominant party in Kentucky will henceforth decrease in potency until intelligent men will be ashamed to acknowledge they ever had power in this free Christian wealth. We will hereafter hear less of negro equality and all its related humbugs than heretofore. The vote cast by the colored Kentuckians will be closely scanned, and in the next Democratic State Convention, instead of three colored delegates, we will probably find thirty. Less hesitancy henceforth will be manifested and expressed as to the right, and policy of educating every child in the Commonwealth. The question as to the right of colored men to testify in our courts will soon quietly disappear from our politics. The right of all men to equality before the law will become more and more a pronounced, acknowledged, and admitted right. Is not this a victory? As the smoke of the battle clears away, we are sure our Republican friends will find new and unexpected reasons for rejoicing and gratulation. A few more victories to our Democratic brethren will prove, as has been said, more disastrous than a confessed and signal defeat, for from this day the tactics, the watchwords, the principles of that party change and take their color from the advancing ideas of the time. Perforce, the new departure commences to day in the ranks of the Old Guard of the Democratic party."

The long night is past; the day is breaking in Kentucky.

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching."

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

THERE are seven hundred convicts in the Texas penitentiary.

A WHITE man and a colored woman visited Snow Hill, Md., on Thursday for the purpose of being married. No preacher could be found to perform the ceremony.

Texas papers report that five human skeletons were found hanging from the limb of a tree in Hunt county, recently. Horse thieves are treated with severity down there.

THE Weatherford (Texas) *Times* says that Ephraim Smith, a citizen of Denton, or Parker county, together with his wife and child, was killed by the Indians a few days ago, and the child roasted and eaten by the red cannibals.

A SOUTH CAROLINA Democratic paper says that four white men shot and instantly killed a hard working, unoffending colored man, named John Perry, in the plantation of trial-justice W. L. W. Riley, in Orange-burg, on Tuesday night. They compelled another negro to conduct them to Perry's house.

ON Monday night of last week, a man named Holden, living at Hopkinsville, Ky., was run over by two or three trains and killed. He is supposed to have been drunk, and to have lain down on the track and was run over and horribly mutilated. A shooting affray occurred at the above place on Tuesday, which created a great deal of excitement. No person hurt.

THE Glasgow (Ky.) *Times* says: A difficulty occurred at Tomkinsville on Monday between Stephen Simpson and Joseph Roden, in which the latter was shot and instantly killed. We could learn no particulars of the affair save that it was the result of an old grudge. Politics had nothing to do with the killing. Simpson made his escape at the time, and up to last night had not been captured.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: An exchange tells us that "the greatest beer-drinker at the Heidelberg University last year was a young man from Kentucky." Kentuckians do nothing by halves. That young man set out to drink beer, and he drinks it, and of course drinks more than anybody else. It would be the same way with him in every other laudable undertaking. If, for instance, he were to make statesmanship instead of lager beer his specialty, a yoke of oxen couldn't hold him away from the White House.

THE room of the Daviess County Circuit Court clerk, at the Court House, at Owensboro, Ky., was entered on Monday night last, and thirty-four indictments, embracing all the Commonwealth cases on the docket for the term commencing Monday next, were taken therefrom. At the last term of the Circuit Court the desk was pried open and a similar robbery made. The Monitor is authorized by Mayor Thompson, the Circuit Court clerk, to state that he will give a reward of five hundred dollars for such information as will lead to the detection of the persons committing the offence, and for the recovery of the documents.

WE take the following from the Bay St. Louis (La.) *Gazette*: "On Friday last a deplorable affair occurred near the residence of our Sheriff, Mr. D. C. Stanley, a few miles north of the town of Gainesville. It seems that in one of the buildings attached to the place a school-house is kept, where some twenty or thirty children living in the neighborhood are taught. Between two of the boys attending this school, a son of Mr. Morris Blackwell and a son of Chas. Reyer, a dispute and a little fisticuff has taken place, such as will take place among schoolboys anywhere. Young Reyer considered himself aggrieved, and went home to tell his father, who immediately proceeded to the school-house and loitered around until the scholars were dismissed—among them two sons of Morris Blackwell. The younger of the two, the one who had the fisticuff with his son, he attacked with a heavy stick and bruised him fearfully. Then he rushed upon the elder one, a poor helpless cripple, whom he cut across the body with a knife in such a terrible manner that all his intestines protruded. The boy lingered in great agony on Mr. Stanley's gallery for about a day, when death came to his relief. The murderer escaped into the Pearl-river, swam, but his neighbors propose hunting for him."

THE latest table of a tour round the world is the following:

FROM LONDON TO HONG KONG.

Station.	Miles.	Days.	Hrs.
London to Holyhead, rail	263		3
Holyhead to Dublin, str	65		5
Dublin to Galway, rail	125		5
Galway to St. John, N. F., st	2,256	5	
St. John to Cape Ray, rail	250		10
Cape Ray to Cape North, str	60		4
Cape North to Pictou, rail	120		4
Pictou to St. John, N. B. rail	250		8
St. John to Bangor, rail	205		6
Bangor to Portland, rail	138		4
Portland to Chicago, rail	1,000	1	6
Chicago to S. Francsico, rail	2,387	4	6
San Francsco to Yokohama Steamer	5,520	16	
Yokohama to Shanghai, st	1,085	4	
	12,707	34	11

FORM HONG KONG TO LONDON.

Station.	Miles.	Days.	Hrs.
Hong Kong to Calcutta, str	3,500	12	
Calcutta to Bombay, rail	1,220	3	
Bombay to Port Said, str	4,660	14	
Port Said to Marseilles	1,440	4	
Marseilles to Paris, rail	475	1	
Paris to London	252	1	
	10,956	35	
	12,707	34	11
Grand total	23,663	69	11

Of the 23,663 miles of transit around the globe by way of San Francisco and through the great cities of Europe and Asia, 6300 miles are by rail and 17,342 by steam.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET----CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

FRESH WATERS----MEDICINAL WATERS.

JAMES B. BURNS & CO. have, in addition to all the nicely flavored syrups to furnish their magnificent marble palace fountains, just received invoices of 100 packages of medicinal waters, including the Hathorn and Congress waters of Saratoga, the magnetic waters of St. Louis, Michigan, and the Blue Lick waters of Kentucky, all fresh from their native fountain, and for sale in all quantities at their store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The waters here specified are unsurpassed by any in the world for the cure of the diseases to which they are specially adapted, such as intestinal derangements, chronic rheumatism and neuralgia, and affections of the kidney and bladder. Many expensive journeys may be saved by resorting to BURNS' for these health-giving waters.

HELP FOR THE NERVOUS.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with a gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The hot weather towards the close of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstances rally the bodily energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics it is the most satisfactory in its operations, and the least exciting. It braces the nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so there is no reaction. It has no hurtful properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and moderate aperient, it is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label and the *fac simile* of the signature of the firm, see that the spelling is all correct, and thus make sure of the genuineness of the article you buy. P. S.—Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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For Thirty Days!

GREAT BARGAINS

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Parasols at Cost.
Parasols at Cost.
Fans at Cost.
Fans at Cost.
Hosiery and Gloves at cost.
Hosiery and Gloves at cost.
Gauze Undershirts at cost.
Gauze Undershirts at cost.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
Corsets, Corsets, Corsets,
Laces, Laces, Laces,
Scarfs, Scarfs, Scarfs,
Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,
Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry,
Trimmings, Trimmings,
Embroideries, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs.

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DALZELLS & TOWNSEND,

Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS,

Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.

247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

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A. H. English & Co.,

98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship

☞ All orders by mail promptly filledd 2 ad-

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EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON

HERLINE & CO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 321 CHESNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

☞ Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Bank Lithography.

25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD.

22 casks Extra Manganese;
25 kegs Garland's Agenie;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Flour for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Black Alpacas.

At 25c., Black Alpacas.
At 30c., Corded Black Alpacas.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres.
At 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, extra fine for the price.
At 50c., Heavy Corded Black Poplins.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN

Light Dress Goods.

At 12½c., Striped Hernanies.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines, extra fine goods.
At 25c., Fine French Organdies.
At 12½c., Light Delaines and Alpaca Stripes.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Housekeeping Dry Goods

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 12½c., 27 inches wide Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 12½c., an extra good article Yard wide Bleached Muslin.
At 18½c., 7-4-wide Feather Ticking.

Blankets, Flannels,
CASSIMERES, &c.,

At the Very Lowest Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES'

Muslin & Cambric Undergarments

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JUST OPENED,

A Lot of Ladies' New Style

HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.

THE

Estelle and Rainbow Scarf

OR SHOULDER WRAPS,

For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,

VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.

NOW OPEN.

A FULL LINE OF

MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS.

In all the new shade mixtures.

German and American Zephyr

All new plain shade mixtures.

WHITE & COLORED JAVA

And Other Makes of Canvas

FOR ZEPHYR WORK.

All at Low Prices,

197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

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DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Offer their

New Spring Stock

AT EASTERN PRICES.

Lowest in Nine Years.

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.

Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:p57

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, set BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.

328 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR

Friday and Saturday,

AUGUST 11th and 12th,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Some Special Bargains.

At 6¾c., Children's Fancy Balmoral Hose
At 18¾c., Ladies' White Cotton Hose, worth 25c.
At 50c., Gents' Summer Undershirts.
At 50c., Gents' Heavy Undershirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 75c., Gents' White Dress Shirts, full size.
At 6¾c., Boys' White Handkerchiefs, Printed Borders.
At 10c., Gents' White Handkerchiefs, Fancy Borders.
At 50c., Ladies' Poplin Skirts, stamped borders.
At 75c., Fine White Skirts, a superior article for the price.

Millinery Goods.

Sash Ribbons, black and colored.
Plain and Fancy Neck and Bow Ribbons.
Hats and Bonnets, very cheap.
Misses and Ladies' Sailor Hats.
Laces and Embroideries.
New Linen Collars—lace trimmed.
New Lawn Undersleeves, with linen and lace cuffs.
Mourning and Second Mourning Collars.
Ladies' Undergarments.
Gents' Underwear, Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' Gored Cloth, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
Hosiery, Gloves and Fans of all kinds.

At Popular Prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,"

(Late Hill & Adams,)

Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,

This Cement is equal to any cement made in the

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

School Bonds,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST

PER ANNUM.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 12, 1871.

The report that Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co., of London, in connection with other capitalists had agreed to take the balance of the 200 million new 5 per cent. bonds, amounting to about 130 millions, is contrumed, and 2) to 30 millions of dollars will be placed to credit of the Secretary of the Treasury by August 25, applicable to the redemption of 5-20 bonds. This seems to be a good thing for English capitalists, as money in London is worth only 2 per cent. per annum, and these bonds bear 5 per cent. interest, payable quarterly.

—The amount of grain in store in Chicago on Monday morning last compare with one week and one year preceding, as follows:

	Aug. 7, 1871.	July 31, 1871.	Aug. 8, 1870.
Wheat, bush	446,284	667,705	1,377,531
Corn, bush	1,407,629	1,406,929	
Oats, bush	409,441	460,042	523,442
Rye, bush	74,475	44,843	66,594
Barley, bush	114,989	97,953	83,226

—An Associated Press despatch from New York says that the New York Central and Hudson River, Pennsylvania Central and Erie Railway Companies have made another important reduction in the transportation rates for all classes of freights West ward.

6 old	112¾	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '65	115¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '67	115¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	114¾	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R	85¾
U. S. 5-20 18 5	113¾	C. P. R. R	98¾
U. S. 10 40	112¾	Cy Pacifics	114¾

NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

Gold strong and inactive, with borrowing demand; ¼ was paid for use until Monday. The clique to-day tried to frighten shorts into covering, but most of the Bears are standing the shave, as they expect to see it go lower when the clique try to unload. It opened at 112¾, sold up to 112¾ and closed at 112¾. Clearances about sixty-eight millions. Exports to-day $354,469; for the week $727,500. Governments at close were quiet and firm. Stock market rather dull, many brokers having left the city yesterday to spend Sunday at the springs, &c. Unio i Pacific, Pacific Mail, New York Central and Scrip and Reading were the strongest stocks. Wabash earnings have increased largely this week. The market closed strong with upward tendency.

The bank statement shows a loss in the reserve of about $6,000,000, a large portion of which was caused by the locking up of gold by the clique who are Bulling it. The following are the changes:

Loans, increase.....$1,630,136
Specie, decrease.....1,092,703
Legal tenders, decrease.....1,502,000
Deposits, decrease.....1,147,147
Circulation, increase.....48,786

Money was easy all day to advance the rate. Bears tried in every way to advance the rate. The *Express* says:

"We understand that the foreign and domestic capitalists are representatives of Am...n bank in Chicago, with a capital to start with of $5,000,000 capital, for the sole purpose of making advances on grain and ot... western produce." In Southern State bonds, Tennessee and new South Carolinas have been firm and active, and the remainder dull and neglected.

Sterling Exchange, 109¾.

Governments—Coupons 1881, 117½@5-20s '62 114¾; '64 113¾; '65 113¾; new '65 112¾; '67 113¾; '68 113¼; 10-40s, 112¾; currency 6s 114¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi 93½; Tennessee old, 75; do new 75¾; Virginia new 72; do old 64; North Carolina old 45; do new 27.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 69¾; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 3¾; preferred, 15¾; Pacific Express, 56; Wells-Fargo, 49½; Adams Express, 56; American Merchants Union, 57; United States, 56¾; Pacific Mail, 49¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 20¾; preferred, 58¾; Erie, 20¾; preferred, 58¾; Harlem, 127½; preferred, 131; Reading, 115; Michigan Central, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 118½; Chicago and Northwestern, 69½; preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New York Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 60¾; preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 63; preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 23; preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 124; preferred, 126; Ohio and Mississippi, 44; C. C. C. and I., 84; Baltimore and Ohio, 142; Lake Shore, 109¾; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific Bonds, 98¾; Union, 87¾.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 12, 1871.

CATTLE.

The supply was unusually light this week, and, with an average demand, the market was firmer and prices, if anything, ruled a shade higher. As noted in our report of Wednesday, the offerings, as a general thing, were of an inferior grade, and, as a consequence, the supply of good cattle was not equal to the demand, and a larger number of this particular grade could have been sold, and, that too, at better figures than have been prevailing for some weeks past; common and medium cattle were no better than last week, either as regards demand or prices; prime to extra shipping steers, averaging say 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. may be fairly quoted at 5¾@5¾,—one bunch of extra brought 5.87½. Texas steers, and there was a very fair supply of this character, sold at from 3¾ to 4¾.

There has been no cattle on sale during the past two days, and, as already noted, the supply all week has been comparatively light. The eastern markets have been rather better during the past few days, though there, as here, without perceptible improvement in prices.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold for:			
Ingram to Kelly (Texas)	16	16,680	4 00
Sadler, H & Co., sold for:			
Kirkpatrick to Maynes	16	18,990	5 37
Boring to Maynes	16	23,080	5 87
Carpenter to Kelly	20	21,220	4 75
Davids to Gallagher	66	56,320	3 50
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for:			
Styer to Hettle	18	20,510	5 00
Powelson to Kiemen	18	18,300	4 40
Pfeffer to Maynes	29	36,360	5 40
Hamilton to Nitcha	12	12,450	4 80
Pfeffer to Kelly	16	21,090	5 25
Young to Hass	17	20,060	5 00
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:			
Anderson to Groff	19	17,920	4 50
Beader & S to Baker & K	47	34,630	3 25
" " Kelly, bulls	14	16,590	2 75
" " Baily, oxen	2	3,110	5 50
Bratz to Maynes	53	63,370	5 12

SHEEP.

The receipts during the week have been comparatively light, and the supply of the better grades was scarcely equal to the demand; sales were made of prime 90 to 95 lb averages, fat and smooth, at 5.90@5.40; and 110 to 115 lbs at 5¾@5¾; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, may be quoted at 4¾@4¾; common, 65 to 70 lbs, 3¾@4. Scalawags, $1.50@2.50 per head. Lambs dull and lower, offerings continue light; may be quoted at 4¾@5¾. Private telegrams today report eastern markets dull.

Sadler H & Co sold for:

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Fort to Lloyd	201	13,920	4 15
" " Diller	210	16,810	4 35
" " Latta	41	3,070	5 50
" " Rickenbaugh	50	3,840	4 25
" " Sanders	25	1,920	4 25
" " Lloyd	34	42,20 per head	
Laibin to Metzgar	39	3,630	4 00
" " Hull	125	9,800	4 40
Shearer to Eriesman	135	7,260	4 75
Holmes, L & Co sold for:			
Bagley to Sheiden	141	10,830	4 65
Bagley to Diller	189	14,030	4 10
Kelsey to Laundis	193	15,220	4 10
Williams to Lloyd	98	7,840	4 60
Carlisle to Lincoln	106	7870	3 80
White to Musselman	271	19,920	3 25
Pfeffer to Eriesman	51	4,760	4 75
Pfeffer to McGrossan	198	16,440	4 25
Masser to Er eman	214	17,880	4 75
Robinson to Hill	214	16,750	4 50
Everett to Hill	216	16,880	4 37
Dillon to Lincoln	163	12,570	4 35
Dillon to Lincoln, bucks	3	per head	4 00
Phibis to Hill	82	7,150	4 25
Phibis to Hill, bucks	11	per head	4 00
Smith to Breckenbaugh	186	13,240	4 40
Mains to Eriesman	195	18,810	4 25
Clement to Lloyd	187	17,850	4 20
Holler to Lincoln	210	14,170	4 20

HOGS.

The receipts of Hogs have been comparatively light during the week which has just closed, and the average quality is reported considerably below what it has been for several weeks past; this being the case, prime heavy hogs, such as are usually shipped to Philadelphia, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, have advanced 10@15 cts per cwt, and we now quote at $4.80@5.00—the latter figures only for prime "Chicago" tops. On the other hand, light hogs, such as are bought for New York, in consequence of increased offerings of this grade, ruled lower, and we reduce our quotations, 1 @15 cts, and quote at $4.50@4.65.

	No.	Wgt.	Price
Sadler, Haven & Co sold for:			
Daniels to Gillett	129	30,330	4 40
Starkey to Voetter	46	12,140	4 40
Stoltz to Voetter	86	20,310	4 50
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for:			
Alberts to Imhoff	89	21,640	4 70
Horne to Voetter	62	14,250	4 60
Johnston to Voetter	45	10,530	4 65
Johnston to Voetter	56	10,080	4 60
Hudson to Rothchilds	59	13,790	4 65
Williams to McBride	57	12,980	4 60
Wooliston to Voetter	94	23,800	4 65
Thrasher to Hedges	106	24,060	4 50
Carlisle to Gillett	37	7,340	4 75
White to Voetter	40	11,240	4 60
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:			
Gordon to Gillett	13	2,700	4 60
Neely to Hedges	90	23,420	4 60
Self to Gillett	36	8,680	4 00
Pfeffer to Imhoff	15	3,900	4 60
Prader to Gillett	91	17,060	4 50
Pruder to Gillett	6	2,400	4 00

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY August 2, 1871.

The oil market still remains in a very unsettled condition with a downward tendency. Sales of 5,000 bbls refined sold in New York to-day, for August delivery, at 23¼c which is one quarter of a cent decline compared with yesterday. In Philadelphia there offers to be a disposition among dealers to hold off for lower prices. The week just closed has been the dullest one in the oil business this year, and from all appearances, not much improvement in the trade may be anticipated during the remainder of the month.

Receipts crude this week, 31,334; last week, 28,164; same week last year to date, 687,678; same time last year, 677,618. Exports refined this week, 2,013; last week, 26,475; January 1st to date, 845,766; same time last year, 412,267. Sales this week, 2,500 bbls crude; 5,000 bbls refined; last week, 17,000 bbls crude 5,000 bbls refined.

REFINED.

Weak. No transactions in bbls.

The quotations are as follows:

August, 23¼.
September and October, 24¾.
October, 24½@24 1-15.
September and October offering at 24¾.

CRUDE.

Sales,
1,000 bbls, at Venango, August to December, at 14¾ W.
500 bbls spot, at Parker, at $4.55.
500 bbls spot, at Parker, at $4.50.
1,000 bbls September, at Parker, at $4.50.
Spot nominal at 12c.
S. O. all the year, 11¾ asked.
B. O. all the year, 11¾ asked.

OIL BARRELS.

Quiet and unchanged. Closely offered, ed, $1.50; Country, $1.40.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Star Oil Works 394 account Bates & G; Model O W 474, account Vandergrift & T; Tarentum O W 468, account Bates & G; Star Oil Works W 468, account Thos King; Citizens O W 154, account Thos King; Sunbeam O W 160, account W Sproul; Model O W 483, account Bates & G; Lily O W 160, account Bates & G; Petrolite O W 302, account P Hutchinson; Crystal O W 163, account J Hutchinson; Tarentum O W 228, account P Hutchinson; Citizens O W 165, account Duncan & Y; Liberty O W 302, account Bates & G; Cosmos O W 465, account H McKelvy; Vista O W 80, account H McKelvy; Cosmos O W 160, account Bates & G; Citizens O W 228, account O C & R; Standard W 930, account Vandergrift & F.

Total.....5,765.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 212 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H & Co., 53 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro, & Co., Phila.

Total.....265 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Joseph Seep & Co., 17 bbls refined oil to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 220 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 154 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Harvey & 306 Co. bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros, & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 29 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co, Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 885 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 522 bbls reained to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, K & Co. 400 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 167 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total.....3,173 bbls.

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 12 M.—Crude, 13½@13¾c; refined: August, 23¼@24c; September, 24¾c sold; October, 24¾c; September and October, 24¾c asked.

5:30 P. M.—August, 23¼@23½c; September, 24¼c; October, 24¾c; Crude, 13¾c; refined: August, at 23¼c; 2,000 for September, at 24¾c.

NEW YORK, August 12, 5 P. M.—Market weaker. Crude nominal; 12c bid for full regular gravity; perhaps 13¾c could be obtained; no sales; B. O., August, we quote at 23¾c; 3,000 bbls sold at 23½c, and 5,000 at 23¾c.

PARKERS, August 12, 11 A. M.—Market quiet, at $4.50@4.55; sales at both prices.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Market.

LONDON, August 12, 3 P. M.—Consols, 93¾; 5-20's '62, 93¾; do. '67, 93¾; do 68, 92¾; 10-40's 93.

FRANKFORT, August 12.—5-20's '62, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton easier; middling upland 8¾d. Lard 44s 6d. Refined petroleum 18@18½.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Steady, with No 2 red winter at $1.07¾@1.08, cash; $1.02¾ August; $1.07¾ first half of October; $1.09¾ September; $1.09¾ @1.09¾ seller all the year; this afternoon the market quiet at $1.02@1.02¾ August; 99@99¾c September.

CORN—Active and advanced, with No 2 mixed at 42¾c cash; 44¾c August; this afternoon the market steady at 44¾@44¾c August; 43c September.

OATS—No 2 stronger.

RYE—Active and advanced, with No 2 held at 57c.

BARLEY—No 2 fairly active, but closed dull and easier at 60 cash; 60c September.

HIGHWINES—In demand at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer.

PORK—Much firmer at 12.50 cash; $12.62½ September.

LARD—8¾@8¾c.

MEATS—Dry salted shoulders held at 4¾ @5¾c.

HOGS—Dull at $4.65.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 4,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs 3,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling upland 19c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine western and State $4.75@5.00; common to fair extra $5.05@5.40; choice $5.45@6.00; white wheat extra good $6.25@6.65; Ohio extras $5.30@6.20; St. Louis $5.45@6.90. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal quiet; Jersey $4.25; Brandywine $4.50. Wheat active and advanced for winter; spring No 2 red $1.35; winter red western $1.42@1.42½; amber Michigan $1.45@1.46; amber Tennessee $1.42½; choice amber Southern Indiana to arrive at $1.49. Rye scarce and firm; Western Barley and malt dull and firm; common mixed western 66c; good to choice 67c; white 80@ Oats drooping; western and Ohio 52@53c; Jersey extreme. Hay firm at $1.15@1.20 for shipping; $1.20@1.65 for retail, old lots; new $1.45@1.50. Hops very firm; prime lots for export 1870 and 1869 at 26@28c. Beef firm at 20@29c; Orinoco 24½@27½. Wool firm, extra Ohio 62c; unwashed 42c; pulled 60@65c. Coffee steady; 13¾@16¾. Sugar easier; fair to good refined 9¾@9¾; Cuba 9@9¾. Molasses dull. Rice steady. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 24@24½c. Pork closed active; mess new $13.37½@13.50; prime pork $10.50@11.00; prime mess new $11.75@12; September $13.75@ 13.87½. Beef dull; mess $8@12; hams 13@14; prime mess and India $20@25c. Cut meats quiet; Hams 12@14c. Lard firm, prime steam 9½ 9¾c; kettle new 9¾@9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour firm at $5.70@5.80 for shipping extras. Wheat firmer, winter and red western $1.40@1.43. Rye scarce and firm at 80@82c. Oats quiet. Corn firm and unchanged. Pork firm; seller September $13.50. Eggs dull and heavy at 19@20c.

Metals.—Copper: ingot firm and unchanged. Iron: Scotch pig $31.50@36.00, do United States firm $33.00@36.00; bar $74.00@74.10 Russia sheet 12¾@12½c in gold; nails unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The market is quiet and firm for all textiles, both foreign and domestic. All classes of goods are coming out at higher cost, and keeping up in value in sympathy with raw materials Printing cloths steady at 7¾@7¾, and prints made from these which do not cost over three cents to print are selling at 11¾c, the same price as Cocheco and Pacific Mills. A leading jobber advanced cocheco prints yesterday to 12½@12¾c, and holds Gloucester at 11¾c and Garners at 11c. The latter have been advanced two cents per yard within a few months. Ginghams is steady and fair demand at 13c for Glasgow new style and 11¾ for old and passe work, while Amoskeag, Bates and Lancaster are in good request at 15c. Mous delaine are saleable at 20c and Repps at 25c@25½. Ladies skirts and woolen and worsted shawls are in good request, and being in good assortment and fine display, all going into consumption at popular prices. All plain and colored cottons are in moderate demand at uniform rates.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Cotton dull and nominal, 18¾c. Flour and grain quiet. Groceries and oils steady. Lard 9 nn 12c. Butter droping, fresh 16@20c. Cheese dull but unchanged, 9@9½c. Pork sales $12.50. Lard, sold at 8¾c and quiet. Bulk meats salesble at 5@5¾c and 6¾@6¾c, but holders not offering to any extent. Bacon sold at 6¾@7¾@7¾c. Hogs $4.30@4.60, receipts light, as regards better grades, which sell at $4.25@4.50. Whisky dull and declined at 87c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 12.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.30; No. 1 Wabash, $1.30; No. 3 do, $1.18; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.25; regular do, $1.17; amber Michigan, $1.31; No. 1 red, $1.24; No. 2 do, $1.20@1.21; No. 3, $1.14; rejected, $1.02; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.25. Corn active, ½c higher; high mixed, 50@53½c; low do, 51c; no grade, 49c. Oats steady; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 25c; Michigan, 38c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—Tobacco; sales 89 hhds lugs at $6.25@7.25; low to medium leaf $7.50@12.00. Cotton inactive and lower; middling held at 18¾c. Flour quiet; extra family $5.50 in round lots. Wheat firm; sales at $1.04@1.25 for choice red and white from store. Corn weak and held at 65c. Oats steady at 42 @43c for prime. Rye steady at 75c from store. Provisions firmer; feeling. Mess Pork $13. Bacon, Hams and Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Peoria.

PEORIA, August 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer and active, winter white $1.22@1.24; red $1.16@1.22; spring No 2 $1.06@1.07. Corn firmer; white and yellow 42@43c; mixed 40@41c. Oats in demand; white 30@31c. Highwines; saleable at 88¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; sales of 4,000 bushels No. 1 red winter at $1.26; two cars do. at $1.21; No. 2 red winter $1.17. Corn firm; high mixed 57c. Oats; No. 1, 34c. Refined petroleum very dull at 23¼@23¾c; car lots at 23¾@24c in small way; crude dull and heavy at $5.20@5.35.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1.11; No 2 $1.08. Oats steady; No 2 31c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 47c. Rye scarce; No 1 95c. Barley in fair demand but lower; No 2 fell to 61¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 12.—Wheat active and advanced 2c; extra $1.31; No 1 white $1.26; amber $1.24¾@1.25. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Coastal.

CHARLESTON, August 12.—Cotton dull at 17¾@.

MOBILE, August 12.—Cotton dull at 17¾@ 17¾.

GALVESTON, August 12.—Cotton dull and lower; good ordinary 15¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 12.—Through Steamer's 50 cases c goods, 21 bbls sugar, 4 pkgs confectionery; T C Jenkins & Bro, 40 kits fish, 10 hxs b boick, 10 do link, 5 pkgs groceries; Fgh & Ormsby P, 1 bale waste, 3 new two-horse cars; Mr Duniap, 25 bxs tin, 10 bxs h ware; Davis, C & Co, 25 bbls whisky; Jas Worth, Harper & Co, 20 bbls spikes; H L Fahnestock, 12 bgs ice root, 4 casks clay, 1 cask b salts; 13 pkgs drugs; Harris & Ewing, 1 cask sun ats, 3 pkgs drugs; Knox & Wright, 5 bbls sugar; G W McClure, 5 bxs and 1 half bbl fish; James O'Brien, 2 lots mellons; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 48 cars wheels, 1 box tubes; Luebbe & Brother, 2s barre's sugar; H Pickersstil & Co, 20 bxs shoes; Reymer & Bro, 1 bxs cutlery, W & G Rhenish, 3 bxs spices; H 1 bbl oil; R E Sellers, 1 bx drugs; Aiken & W, lot meions; W C Brown, 1 block marbles; Carr the act, a portion of which we quote as follows: "And be it further enacted, that no loose hay, loose cotton, or loose hemp, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal-oil, crude or refined petroleum, or other like explosive, burning fluids or like dangerous articles shall be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers; nor shall baled cotton or hemp be carried on such steamers unless the same be compactly pressed and thoroughly covered with bagging or similar fabric, and secured with good rope or iron bands; and every bale of cotton or hemp that shall be shipped or carried on any passenger steamer without conforming to the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars; which bales shall be liable to seizure and sale to secure the payment of such penalty."

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—Capt. Mart Fisher and pilots Gosney and Nick Whitten, left Cincinnati for Antiquity on Friday to bring the Warner to Pittsburgh.

—Doctor Watterson, river editor of the Louisville *Courier*, has gone to Grayson Springs in search of health.

—Captain James Gormley, of St. Louis, was before the New York inspectors relative to the Westfield explosion.

—The Baltic was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Friday.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET.

jy12

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

ECLIPSE

Petroleum Refinery.

SPECIALTY,

Lubricating Oils,

Manufactured by Superheated Steam in Vacuo, under Dr. Tweddle's Patent.

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

Office, 174 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Works at Aladdin, Armstrong Co., Pa.

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Warden, Frew & Co.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

SEVENTH & DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsb'gh.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM.

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments. apl8:n60

Tack, Bro. & Co.,

PERRY BUILDING,

Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Crude & Refined Petroleum.

TACK BROS.,

Philadelphia.

del

W. W. McCLELLAND,

(SUCCESSORS TO ARTHUR KIRK,)

MANUFACTURERS

Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Table Glassware, &c.

LUBRICATING, CARBON & HEAD LIGHT OILS,

No. 230 LIBERTY and 173 WOOD ST.,

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W. H. HOWARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard and Lubricating

OILS,

Of all Grades.

57 SEVENTH (late Irwin) STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Logan Bros. & Co.,

Manufacturers of

HERMETICALLY SEALED CANS

For Oil, Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

Nos. 1 and 3 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Nos. 1 and 3 Front Street, Philadelphia.

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GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. SOBT. M. CUST.

Higby, Cust & Co.,

Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

CHINA, QUEENSWARE

Glass and Silver Plated Ware.

No. 189 Liberty Street

Near old St. Clair Street. aul

TAXES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, June 1, 1871.

NOTICE.—The City Treasurer is now ready to receive City, City Building, Fire, Special, Poor, Business, City School, and Ward Taxes and Water Rents.

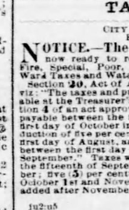
Section 20, Act of Assembly, reads as follows, viz: "The taxes and public assessments made payable at the Treasurer's office in said city, by section 4 of an act approved May 16, 1857, shall be payable between the first day of June and the first day of October in each year, subject to a deduction of five per centum if paid on or before the first day of August, and two per cent. if paid between the first day of August and fifteenth of September. Taxes will be received not between the fifteenth of September and the first of October; five (5) per centum will be added between October 1st and November 1st; ten per centum added after November 1st.

A. J. COCHRAN, City Treasurer.

jy2:n5

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic, curing



Costiveness, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy and Worms. Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Purgative, for Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative ever perfected. Their effects upon the constitution are so much they excel all other cathartics that are known. How many of your friends and neighbors around you are publishing the certificates of cures performed and of great benefit they have received from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

LEATHER,

Hides and Oil,

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 128 Second Avenue

(Near Smithfield street.) PITTSBURGH, PA

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JULIUS RICHTER,

Caterer and Confectioner,

Nos. 16 & 17 Allegheny Diamond,

Is prepared to furnish fairs, festivals and *fetes* with the best of Ice Creams, Water Ices, Fruits and Confections at the lowest wholesale prices. Fancy Tables, Pyramids and all the china, glass and table furniture requisite for the most extensive banquets supplied at reasonable rates.

my25:4

DREKA,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING,

PARTY AND BUSINESS

CARD ENGRAVING

MONOGRAMS, ARMS,

ILLUMINATING, &c.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

FIRE CLAY

WATER PIPES,

Chimney Flues,

AND

CHIMNEY TOPS.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

apl1:q12-17ths 133 SECOND AVENUE.

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The finest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.

235 LIBERTY STREET.

RIVER NEWS.

The marks last evening indicated two feet ten inches and falling. The weather was excessively hot. The only departure was the Billy Parsons, for Parkersburg, with all the freight she wanted. The last report from the towboats that started was a favorable one.

—As some of our steamboat masters and owners have been awaiting a promulgation of the act of Congress relating to steam vessels, approved February 28, 1871, and having obtained the following information from J. S. Deveany, Esq., Supervising Inspector for the Seventh District, they are hereby informed that two copies of the act will be furnished to each steamer as soon as possible, and are now being prepared by the Treasury Department. The 21st Section of the act repeals all former acts, and the new law has virtually been in force since the date of its approval, notwithstanding many of our steamboatmen and others interested have erroneously supposed that it would not take effect for some time to come, and also that they would be notified of the fact. Some of the appliances made by the law will not be placed on steamers until after the meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, which will convene at Washington in January, 1872, for the reason that the number of such appliances will then be determined. There is also a portion of the act which does not take effect until twelve months after its passage, and relates to iron and steel plates for boilers; stamping and subjecting the same to a tensile strain; the manufacturers of boilers; determining the working, steam pressure, &c. With these exceptions the law has been in force as above stated. We would also refer the immediate attention of those interested to the requirements of the Fourth Section of the act, a portion of which we quote as follows: "And be it further enacted, that no loose hay, loose cotton, or loose hemp, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal-oil, crude or refined petroleum, or other like explosive, burning fluids or like dangerous articles shall be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers; nor shall baled cotton or hemp be carried on such steamers unless the same be compactly pressed and thoroughly covered with bagging or similar fabric, and secured with good rope or iron bands; and every bale of cotton or hemp that shall be shipped or carried on any passenger steamer without conforming to the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars; which bales shall be liable to seizure and sale to secure the payment of such penalty."

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HOME NEWS.

J. B. Hubley & Co., 195 Penn street, will have Turtle Soup to-day for dinner.

Larceny Extraordinary.—Alderman McMasters has issued a warrant for the arrest of James Stoffet, who is charged by Easton & Co., with the larceny of so extraordinary an article as a coal boat. The value of the boat or flat is about $100, and it contained 1,200 bushels of slack, worth three cents per bushel. Stoffett, it is alleged, floated the boat down the river and sold it.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Siebert & Berg, dealers in leather, hides, oil and general shoe findings, No. 60 Penn avenue. This firm have on hand a large and varied stock of goods peculiar to their line, which they offer the trade at exceedingly reasonable prices. They are a first-class and honest business men, and we fair-dealing and full share of public patronage. Those who have anything to purchase in their way will consult their own interests by favoring them with a call.

Unintentional Murder.—At Penn Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday, a man whose name we did not learn was killed under the following circumstances. It appears that Skinner & Foreman's variety troupe had their tent pitched in that town and were giving performances. A female juggler announced on the bills, through a sudden spell of sickness did not perform. Her non-appearance caused much disappointment, and some seven or eight roughs threatened to "clean out the show." While the canvass was being hauled down preparatory to moving the tent elsewhere, some miscreant cut a guy rope and the center pole fell, striking the head of a workman and killing him instantly.

Lamp Explosion.

Last night about half-past nine o'clock a lamp explosion occurred at the house of Edmond McDermott, corner of Penn and First street, which fortunately did no further damage than the utter destruction of the lamp, it appears, was on a table in the second story, and a dog ran against the table and overturned it, causing the lamp to fall to the floor, thus causing the explosion.

Homestead.

A gentleman who is a close observer accounts for the present unusual activity among the sellers of suburban lots, from the fact that the first great sale at Homestead is announced for Saturday, September 9th; after which it is thought that 20 feet lots on "top of the hill," "down below," or "standing on end," will be rather at a discount. Sharp dealers "see it a-coming" and are particularly anxious to sell out before the people get a taste of 60 feet fronts, and a cottage for ten yearly payments.

A Train Destroyed by Fire.

Early Saturday morning, a mixed train of freight and oil cars, on the Pennsylvania R. R., was accidently ignited by a brakeman's torch, near New Florence station, between fifty and sixty miles east of Pittsburgh. In an instant the oil cars, some five or six in number, together with some of the freight cars, were in flames, and despite every exertion that could be made, ten cars with their contents were consumed. In the way of human sacrifice and suffering, five men suffered, the engineer being considerably burned about the face and body.

Runaway at a Funeral.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a funeral procession was passing along Fifth avenue, near Logan street, one of the horses attached to a carriage became fractious in consequence of the team getting under its tail. A runaway was the result, the team dashing along the avenue at a fearful rate. After running about a square the horses veered to one side of the street, bringing the vehicle in such violent contact with a telegraph pole as to nearly demolish it. The driver, Timothy McCarthy, was thrown to the ground and badly injured. There were four ladies in the carriage, all of whom escaped injuries.

Market Thief Caught.

John Cutler, a youth of nineteen, was detected Saturday night about ten o'clock in the act of tapping a till at a butcher's stall in the Allegheny Market. He was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office, where he was recognized as the thief who last Friday morning stole a satchel containing $27, belonging to Mrs. Partridge. This theft was also committed in the Market-house, which is evidence that John was devoting his time and attention to that particular locality. He was turned over to a colored man who saw him take the satchel and run away with it. The owner will make an information against Cutler To-day.

Amusements.

VARIETIES.—Be it understood that to-night this ever-popular place of amusement will be reopened, under the clever management of the fair favorite Fred Lee. Manager Aims has been most active during the past few weeks in refitting the handsome little theatre, and has arranged everything in a manner that will greatly enhance the comfort and enjoyment of his patrons. We attended, last night, greet him this opening night with a full house. The company which Mr. Aims has secured has a number of favorites among it, and is equal to any of popular actors and old-time favorites. We bespeak for the genial manager a plethoric pocket at the season's conclusion.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and Transportation Rates.

Our friend and neighbor, Mr. Max Shamberg, has returned from his visit to Baltimore. He has inspected several of the new steamers, and says that the arrangements he found for European travel and emigration, exceed his sanguine expectations. He is the agent for this and many other steamship lines, issues tickets to and from all European ports, and has agents in all the large points, and is in charge of the uptown ticket office of the P. W. and B. Railroad Co.

Travelers and others should call at his office, 163 Smithfield street, before they start. Collections in Europe directly and promptly made.

Man Cut in the Lock-up.

Yesterday morning two men named Michael Murphy and Wm. McFadden, who were confined together in a cell in the Central Station House, got into a fight, and before they could be separated Murphy received a severe gash in the throat. The other man was searched but no knife could be found, but the search being continued through the cell, an open knife was discovered under the bench. It was closed when found, and when opened not a stain could be seen on the blade. The probability is, that the person who did the cutting removed the blood from the knife and endeavored to conceal the weapon, before he was called in and the wound was dressed. The injury is not a dangerous one.

Death of a German Journalist.

We learn with regret of the death of Frederick Herold, late of this city, which occurred last Friday in St. Louis. Mr. Herold was formerly writing editor of the *Freheits Freund* and editor of a German illustrated weekly called *Puck*. Last fall he severed his connection with the German press of this city and took the position of editor of *Anzeiger Des Westens*, a German newspaper published in St. Louis. Mr. Herold stood in the front rank of German journalists, and his death will be deeply lamented by a host of people, whose warm friendship and admiration he had won by his goodness of heart and brilliant attainments.

Noonday Prayer Meeting.

This daily meeting is kept up with unabating interest throughout the summer. The business men who attend is pronounced a blessing to them, and the doubts and fears of those weak in the faith are often overcome in this half hour's meeting with the Master. All who can possibly spare the time are cordially invited. We must say, however, that we why not spend more of it in getting ready for the judgment? The leaders for this week are as follows: Monday, Rev. E. Kelly, D. D.; Tuesday, Rev. J. Dermitt; Wednesday, Robert Carr; Thursday, Oliver McClintock; Friday, Col. Ross; Saturday, W. Bell. Requests for prayer should be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, where the meetings are held from 12 to 12:30.

"Brock Tunnel" Completed.

Those who have travelled over the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, Connellsville route—that's its new name—will be interested in knowing that Brock Tunnel has been cut through, and in all probability will be running through the tunnel by September 1st. This is the point a few miles beyond Confluence at which the temporary track has been laid, over which the trains now run, going up a grade of about 185 feet in a mile, to the summit. By the tunnel way, however, this grade will be reduced to 52 feet to the mile,—the track running under the ridge.

It is expected, we understand, to allow the track over the mountain to remain, as a sort of curiosity for excursionists and pleasure seekers. The view from the summit is one of the grandest on the road, and is one of the sights which the pleasure seeker, and lover of the sublime in nature, makes the Connellsville route so attractive.

Another Delinquent.

A Market street clothier, named St. Clair, recently started a branch of his establishment in Birmingham, placing it in charge of one of his salesmen, William Dunkard, stocking it with some $1,500 worth of goods. Dunkard was to receive as compensation for his services $16 per week of a salary. Everything appeared to start off well, but as the store has been in operation some time and no returns have been made, Mr. St. Clair's suspicions have been aroused. A few days ago he called at the store and was surprised to find it unoccupied and his salesman in another locality. An explanation was demanded, but anything satisfactory, and now he alleges that Dunkard moved the effects to another room, and has been selling them on his own account, without reference to the original owner. St. Clair therefore called upon Alderman McMasters to have the relative grievances. The alderman issued a warrant for the accused's arrest.

Norma.

This word signifies a Rule or Straightedge for direction or correction, or in other words, the most direct method of reaching any end or object, and is fully verified in the methods of teaching as practiced by Prof. Curry in his Normal Institute. The instruction in this institution has become a synonym for thoroughness, practicalness and efficiency. The great want of our schools, viz: intelligent, well-trained, systematic, professional teachers, is being supplied by this Institute. The extent, excellence and system of instruction make it a most desirable training-school for those contemplating the profession of teaching. The method of teaching, school government, and in short all the *modus operandi* of the school room are here presented by a master-hand. We know it to be a fact that County Superintendents, in their examination of applicants for certificates, are able to point out the particular persons who have been pupils of Prof. Curry, by the readiness, thoroughness and system with which they answer the questions presented to them on examination. And we can safely say that any one with ordinary acquirements, by an attendance of three or six months upon the methods of instruction afforded by this Institute, will be able to perform the duties of a teacher in an eminently satisfactory manner and without fear of failure. The next term opens on Monday, Sept. 1st. For particulars see card on first page.

Table Linens.

A big stock of all kinds Monday. Bargains
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.,
8[illegible]

LOVERIDGE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Hearing Before the Mayor—The Wounded Man's Testimony—Messrs. Coyle and Loveridge on Special Providence—The Prisoner Remanded for Trial.

The hearing in the case of M. K. Henry, charged with felonious assault and battery, on oath of S. M. Loveridge, took place Saturday afternoon at the Mayor's office. A few minutes before two o'clock—the hour fixed for the examination—a carriage arrived in front of the office on Fourth avenue, in which were seated Mr. Loveridge and his family, the latter consisting of the wife, daughter, and son-in-law of the prosecutor. Mr. Loveridge, apparently still weak from the effects of his wound, was assisted from the carriage, and leaning on the arm of a gentleman he walked to the Mayor's private room, followed by the members of his family already mentioned, Dr. Rodgers, one of the attending physicians, and other friends.

In a few minutes the prisoner was brought down from the jail by officer Ruch, and entered the room wearing a sad and dejected appearance.

District Attorney Pearson appeared for the Commonwealth, and John Coyle, Esq., for the prisoner.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. LOVERIDGE.

In obedience to the direction of the Mayor, the clerk, Mr. Patterson, read the information against the prisoner, when General Pearson proceeded to examine Mr. Loveridge as to the facts connected with the shooting. There is very little in his testimony that differs from that given from the accounts which have already been published. Mr. Loveridge stated that on the morning of July 19th he was in his office at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets; Mr. Rebick and Mr. Reed were also there; at about half past eleven o'clock the prisoner came in; Messrs. Reed and Rebick went out shortly after; told Henry to take a seat, and asked where he came from; he replied that he had come from Michigan; then went to the copying press, and while engaged there, Henry walked on to witness and handed him a book containing the certificate of a Royal Arch Mason; did not observe what it contained particularly, but know what it contained; witness had no idea at this time that the man meant to do him harm; Henry said to witness that he wanted him to compromise the difficulty that existed between them concerning a law suit in Michigan; witness repied that the Courts had settled the case, and there was nothing to compromise. Henry then walked past witness, and as he did so he said, "So, you won't compromise anything? Witness said, "No," and immediately after he heard the report of a pistol. He at once seized Henry, and endeavored to take the pistol from him; in the struggle Henry got into the hall, where Henry fell; at this time Mr. Rebick came and caught the prisoner's right hand, in which he still held the pistol; he was endeavoring to raise the pistol, if for the purpose of firing another shot. Told Mr. Rebick to throttle him; Mr. K. then took Henry by the throat, and while he took the pistol from his hand Henry said, "Let me up; I am suffocating." Mr. Rebick held him down until assistance came.

Gen. Pearson—State whether you had any previous difficulty with the prisoner.

Witness—We had a lawsuit about two years ago.

Gen. Pearson—Did the prisoner make any threats at that time?

Witness—Yes, sir; he said he would follow me to the grave.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Coyle—Was not Henry alluding to the lawsuit when he made the remark "this will follow you to the grave?" A—He may have had reference to the lawsuit.

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MR. COYLE ASKS FOR LIGHT HAIL.

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This Court was in session a short time. The only item of business of interest was the appointment of Messrs. R. C. Loomis, A. J. Wood, Robert Gugston, John Irwin, George Shadler and George Black as viewers to assess damages occurring from the construction of a lateral road from the various properties in Baldwin township, by Mr. T. W. Briggs.

BURGLARY ON PENN STREET.

Boarding House Entered—Money and Cloth ing Stolen.

At some time during yesterday morning, between the hours of one and four, burglars entered the boarding house of Mrs. Kinney, No. 15 Penn street, and made on extensive haul of money and clothing belonging to a number of the boarders. The following named persons suffered to the extent stated. John Hamill mourns the disappearance of his best pants and vest; John Shaugnessy suffers to the extent of a fifty dollar bill; Mr. Manager Allen has been most active during the past few weeks in refitting the handsome little theatre, and has arranged everything in a manner that will greatly enhance the comfort and enjoyment of his patrons, we attended, last night, to greet him this opening night with a full house. The company which Mr. Aims has secured has a number of favorites among it, and is equal to any of popular actors and old-time favorites. We bespeak for the genial manager a plethoric pocket at the season's conclusion. dollars cash, which he thinks he will never see again; Michael Morgan had six dollars laid away for a rainy day, and that is missing.

The house was entered through a back door, which had not been securely fastened. Along three weeks ago a robbery was perpetrated at this house, probably by the same thieves, who are evidently familiar with the premises.

Just here is a good place to remind honest people that thieves are becoming more numerous and are growing bolder every day, and that our citizens being at the mercy of these midnight depredators, would do well to take every precaution to protect themselves by looking after the security of the door and window fastenings of their houses. These night prowlers are constantly on the look-out for opportunities to ply their nefarious calling, and they are not slow to find and "spot" dwellings and business houses where the slightest degree of carelessness is shown in closing doors and other means of access for the night.

HUMANITARIAN.

An Itinerant Pedlar Comes to Grief.

District Attorney Swoope, on Saturday, started off on a new legal track, which, viewed in certain aspects, presents decidedly humane features. The victim was one of those itinerant travelers, who for the past several weeks have monopolized the space in front of the Custom House of stealings, and with volubility victimized such as were verdant enough to invest. The vendor in question rejoices in the title of Dr. David De Forest, and the article which he is industriously "pushing" is a compound tooth paste. Dr. David is a gentleman of the middle age of fifty, and, beside his other accomplishments, seems to be gifted with a fluent profanity, which is the chief and characteristic of his addresses. Beside himself, two sons are engaged in the business, and between them the trade apparently flourishes.

A few evenings since an U. S. detective made one of his crowd of listeners, and was not long in discovering that the glitter of sages were unstamped. He only waited for a suitable opportunity to make an information, and thus Dr. Hamel was brought before Commissioner Gamble. He at first plead surprise and ignorance, but finding that no such plea formally concluded with profanity mingled with tears. He was held in the sum of $1,000 for trial. It is proposed by the authorities to push their investigations into this new field; if they but succeed in checking this "street corner oratory" they will be entitled to the everlasting gratitude of these parts.

Unemployed laborers can get steady work and good wages, digging coal at Brown & Cochran's mines, Connellsville Railroad.

Linen Crash.

Several bales and cases Monday for 5c to 12½c, cheap.
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.,
59 Market street.

Big Sale of Blankets

beginning Monday at
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.'s.

BREVITIES.

RIVERS falling.

HARVEST over.

ICE TRADE lively.

COUNCILS to-day.

THERMOMETER still on the rise.

THE Pan Handle bridge has a ghost.

COMMISSIONER Dilworth is in St. Louis.

SODA WATER business was good yesterday.

The Cantata society is about to reorganize.

WHAT has become of our female suffragists?

LARRY OWENS wants to race Mr. John Russell.

WRESTLING match at Union Park this afternoon.

A NEW brigade is talked of among the military.

PASSENGER Railways well patronized these days.

THE South Side will have drinking fountains.

TEACHERS preparing for the opening of the schools.

PITTSBURGH is well represented at Fayette Springs.

THE Lincoln club rooms are well patronized by visitors.

YESTERDAY was a great day at the Leetsdale camp-meeting.

THE Ormsby Passenger Railway is going to prove a success.

THE Parks did not attract many visitors on Saturday night.

THE Allegheny water is unusually good and pure this summer.

THERE was no fast race, as was anticipated, on Saturday night.

NEARLY all the contractors on the new City Hall are Democrats.

THE Masons are building a beautiful new building in Greensburg.

THE City Hall will cost about half a million dollars for the building.

THE M. E Church on Smithfield street is at present undergoing repairs.

GEN. MEADE will be in the city this week, the guest of General Pearson

TO-MORROW catch your last trout. Time is up at sunset to do so legally.

THOUSANDS of people patronized the South Side inclined railway yesterday.

THE expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year were $691,680,858 90.

THE trees about the new city hall are in a healthy condition—in the lithographs.

LAST night, hundreds of people, of all classes and ages, thronged the Allegheny Parks.

MCELRAVY challenges Col. Joe Christy to a one mile race on the Allegheny for $25 a side.

THE second ward public school house looks bright and inviting since it was painted white.

GRAPES, in the West, retail at seven, and can be bought wholesale at three cents per pound.

THE members of the new Allegheny Board of Health will meet in City Hall, this evening, to organize.

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SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

Two Unknown Men Find a Watery Grave.

A case of accidental drowning, the circumstances of which are somewhat mysterious in their character and as sad, perhaps, as any that we have been called upon to record, occurred last night in the Allegheny river. The circumstances, as we have learned them, are as follows: Two men were seen by a lady, living at the corner of Isabella and Anderson streets, to go down to the river bank, at the north end of the Hand street bridge, shortly before eleven o'clock. They had been there but a few minutes when she heard a piercing cry for help and, looking out at the window, saw the two men, in each other's arms, struggling in the water between the first and second piers of the bridge. A moment afterward they sunk to the bottom and did not rise again. The lady immediately gave the alarm, and a number of men put out in skiffs, divers were sent down, and the river was dragged for the bodies, which were recovered in the course of an hour.

The men appeared from their features to have been Germans. There was nothing found to give any clue to their names, whatever. Their clothes, which they had left upon the shore, were damp, showing that they had been in the water for some time. They contain a German prayer-book, a song-book, a watch and a little money, but no papers or anything that would lead to their identity. It is supposed they went into the river to bathe and got beyond their depth, or, as is most probable, one of them got beyond his depth and the other went to his assistance, which proved in vain, and both sunk to rise no more. The bodies upon being recovered, were placed upon the shore, where probably they will remain until the Coroner holds an inquest upon them, which will take place this morning.

ANOTHER REVENUE SEIZURE.

A Brownsville Liquor Dealer Arrested—A Case Involving Over $200,000 Worth of Property.

Considerable excitement was created among liquor dealers on Saturday by the arrest of one of the most prominent dealers in this section of the State, Mr. Samuel Thomson, of Brownsville, at the head of the Monongahela. The gentleman was arrested by the United States authorities upon three serious charges which if not refuted will lead him into considerable trouble.

The allegations against him are changing liquors in packages without regauging, failing to keep the books required by law making false entrees and lastly, doing business in the second district without payment of special tax.

Thompson has three establishments at Brownsville, one distillery, wholesale liquor store, and rectifying establishment. Some time ago, it is alleged he purchased some whisky from a bonded warehouse in this city, supposed to be two years old, stamped and guaged. This liquor he is charged with tampering with, either emptying into other barrels or filling the old ones up with other whisky which changed the character of the original fluid. The other two charges are more technical, and either, if proven would be sufficient to cause trouble. If the charges are sustained they involve the seizure of all the accused property in the business, valued with the two thousand five hundred barrels of whisky, which he has on hand, at over $200,000.

The information was made some time ago and Thompson was arrested on Saturday before U. S. Commissioner Gamble, when he promptly waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for trial. His side of the story will then appear.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Before Alderman Strain, Margart A. Hill, charged Annie Hill with disorderly conduct. Warrant issued.

The same Alderman issued a warrant for John Still on a charge of larceny as bailee of a carpet sack containing a wardrobe, the whole valued at $15. John Jenkison is the prosecutor.

Alderman Strain also took the information of Lizzie Davis, charging Amanda Webster with assault and battery. The parties are both colored. Arrested and gave bail for Court in the sum of $300.

A charge of malicious mischief was preferred before Alderman McMasters, by L. O. Taffell of Turtle Creek, against John and George Fulmer, William Graham and Peter Peter and William Moore. It is alleged that they injured trees and shrubbery. A warrant was issued.

Henry Shoemaker was before Mayor Callow on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was consigned to the workhouse for a period of ninety days.

Mr. and Mrs. Devine, of Allegheny, having had a quiet drink and not indulged to excess of war, were sent by Mayor Callow to Claremont—the former for sixty, and the latter thirty days.

John Showers was arrested and held for a hearing on a warrant issued by Alderman Worden on Allegheny. John is charged by Messrs. Dickson & Kauffman with malicious mischief.

Edmund Weir lodged informations before Alderman Strain charging Nicholas Howlas with keeping a ferocious dog, and his daughter Kate with surety of the peace. It is alleged that the dog attacked and bit the prosecutor's child, and also killed a number of chickens for him. He visited the dog's kennel with an axe, bent on revenge, when Miss Howlas stepped between man and dog, preventing, it is said, the death of the latter, and also indulging in a perfect tirade of abuse on the prosecutor, backed up in the use of a broom-stick. Warrants were issued.

The Ladies' Companion.

There is perhaps no machine ever invented that deserves the name of the Ladies' Companion as well as the sewing machine, and we feel perfectly safe in saying that there is none so highly prized as it amongst the fair sex. But the sewing machine, like all other good things, has become so plentiful and under so many names, that to puzzles the fair sex to know what to choose, as all are recommended as the best, and we propose, therefore, to help you to choose in this serious matter, and would ask you to call at No. 14 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, and examine the Wilson Shuttle. This machine is simple in construction, is not easily put out of order, will do all kinds of sewing, and is fully warranted for five years, and will be sold, if desired, on the lease plan of monthly payments, and the price is only forty-five dollars—just twenty dollars cheaper than the Singer machine, and just as good as any of them. Be sure and call and see the Wilson before you purchase elsewhere. Remember the place, No. 14 Sixth street.

Quilts

from $1 25 to $5 00. Several cases at great bargains Monday.
McKEE, MURPHY & CO.,
59 Market street.

Bank Stocks For Sale.

Thirty shares Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Fifty shares M. & M. National Bank.
GEORGE B. HILL,
Corner Wood street and Third avenue.
Also, ten share Safe Deposit Company stock.
tf.

New Prints.

25 cases just opened at
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.'s.

500 Laborers Wanted.

Any man that has handled a pick or shovel, can make $2.00 a day at the start, and $3.00 a day with a month's practice, digging soft coal in the Connellsville coal regions. Men can be sent out on three o'clock train, free, from Connellsville depot.

At 6½c.

Two Cases beautiful dark Chintz, Furniture Prints, excellent Cloths.
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

New Goods Monday.

at
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.'s,
59 Market street.

Peach Cobbler, Apple Dumplings and Frozen Peaches to-day for dinner. Also, Ice Creams and Water Ices, at 151 Hubley & Co.'s, new Library Hall.

At 12½c.

Two cases of those beautiful Ginghams Monday, at
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.'s.

COLORADO.

Double Murder.

DENVER, August 12.—A double murder was committed last evening, thirteen miles up the Platte from Denver. Geo. M. Bonacina and Mrs. Newton, his sister, were shot by a German farm hand by the name of Theodore Meyer. Bonacina is dead and Mrs. Newton is not expected to live. Meyer is still at large, and a large reward is offered for his arrest. Mrs Newton thinks that Meyer was hired to murder them. It appears that she was married last summer to one Freedenhal, who owned the property, but after the marriage deeded it to her. A quarrel occurring soon after, Freedenhal left, and Mrs. Newton and her brother have since lived upon the place. Suspicion naturally points to Freedenhal as the instigator of the murder.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Railroad Transfer.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The absorption of the California Pacific Railroad Company into the Central Pacific was completed to-day the election of Leland Stanford, of the Central, President, Milton S. Latham, of the California Treasurer, and the old Board of Central Directors.

A SMALL WAR.

Part of the Utes, of Nevada, are determined to commence a war against the Shoshones over a disputed boundary question. Unable to purchase arms in Nevada, they will send to San Francisco for them. Not as much blood was shed as was anticipated

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrived: the ship Tarapaca from Bordeaux. Sailed: for Donne Coast, the Queenstown with the third cargo of wheat this season.

ARKANSAS.

Firemen's Fight.

LITTLE ROCK, August 12.—After a fire last evening, some firemen got into a fras over who threw the first water. The result was a general fight. Several were severely beaten. A negro policeman interfered. He was badly beaten, together with two or three other colored men. This morning riotous demonstrations were again made by negroes, who threatened the chief of the fire department, and serious results were anticipated. Finally the matter quieted.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Davidson, the pedestrian, who has now been walking ninety-six hours, has four hours yet to complete his task. He is almost exhausted, but will no doubt succeed.

NEW YORK.

Russian Minister to be Recalled—Frank Blair on the Presidency—A Female Candidate—The Controller's Accounts—The Westfield Investigation—Liberian Colonists—New Regiments—Cruelty to a Sailor—Japanese Visitors.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

RUSSIAN MINISTER TO BE RECALLED.

A Washington special says that Secretary Fish on the 16th of June instructed Minister Curtin to request the Russian Government to recall Minister Catecazy on account of his prevarications in official transactions, and that Curtin has replied that the Russian Government will recall him and designate M. Bodisco, Russian Consul-General at New York, to take his place.

THE POPE'S RESIDENCE.

The *Herald's* Rome letters contain the information that the Pope has selected the Island of Corsica as the place of his future retreat, though any determination on his part to leave Rome has not yet been made apparent, and that Cardinal Antonelli had the Chateau Conte placed at the disposal of the Holy Father by M. Ballery, of Marseilles, which is being extensively fitted up for his reception. The publication of the Pope's letter against revolutionary journals has diminished the sale of these sheets about one half, and their total disappearance, at this rate, will be witnessed in a short time; but, notwithstanding this result, the revolutionists were at work with the newspaper organs, and a new journal, entitled *Luther*, has been projected, which is aimed at the Pope, and replying to a deputation of Roman citizens who had presented him with the Constitution and Peter's Pence, said, that while relying little on the prophecies contained in the book, yet it was written that the time would come when the Holy See would be forced to live upon the charities of the world, but they would never be wanting for money.

FRANK BLAIR ON THE PRESIDENCY.

Senator Frank Blair has been interviewed at Cape May. He says that while some Democrats think the "new departure" is a wise movement, others reject it, and that it is at best but a natural sequence of the Tammany movement, when they put Chase on the list of Presidential candidates. He thinks Missouri safe for a hundred thousand majority in the next Presidential campaign without regard to the "new departure," and that the most available Democratic Presidential candidate is Governor Gratz Brown, who has always been a "new departurist," and who could secure the support of the German Republican departurists, and who could secure the support of the German Republicans of the country on account of his championship of the anti disenfranchising movement in Missouri, where Frant's treatment of Schurz and the German citizens incensed that class against the Administration, not only in that State, but elsewhere throughout the country.

TENNIE C. CLAFLIN A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

A mass meeting of the Germans last night was addressed by Tennie C. Claflin, who announced herself as a candidate for Congress, she holding that woman was as much entitled to holding a public office as she was to fulfill any other functions incident to citizenship. She said that just as a religious American has the privilege of going to his church on Sunday, so must the right be equally secure. You seek your recreation just where you can find it, some drink lager in peace and quiet, so long as you don't disturb public order. A series of resolutions accepting her as a candidate for the German Progressive Society were passed.

THE CONTROLLER'S ACCOUNTS.

John Foley, in behalf of the Citizens' Association meeting, has addressed a letter to the Mayor, saying that a faithful copy of the city and county pay rolls has been demanded, showing to whom and for what services rendered, and also that the bills showing the accounts against the city, with the proceedings of the Board, the Supervisor furnishing the particulars in these respects, together with a transcript of the Controller's books as to payments made him. If the Mayor fails to disprove the charges made, Foley says he has at once vacate the office. The letter bears the names of many prominent merchants and bankers.

EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The *World's* correspondent, who had interviewed the Emperor of Brazil writes that His Majesty confessed to feelings of preplexity at the state of things in England as respects the condition in which letter, and would ask you to call at No. 14 Sixth the country. Gold and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Repairing done promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.

J. R. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
Ja-tu-s 179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

LUMBER! LUMBER!

IN YARD AND FOR SALE BY

L. WALTER & SON,

Nos. 160 and 263 RIVER AVENUE,
Right ward, Allegheny City.

750,000 feet Pine Boards and Plank.
75,000 feet Choice Dry Indiana Walnut Boards.
90,000 feet Dry White Ash Boards and Plank.
25,000 feet Butternut Boards and Plank.
50,000 feet Poplar Boards and Chair Plank.
60,000 feet Oak and Chestnut Boards and Plank.
50,000 feet Yellow Pine.
300,000 No. 1 1¼-inch Mich. Shingles.
Walnut and Maple Figured Counter Tops. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Walnut, Ash and Poplar Lumber, dressed,